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ABSTRACT

The Bay Area Reference Center (BARC) held a workshop to present some bicentennial ideas for librarians. Speakers discussed possible librarian involvement in the American Issues Forum; a bicentennial reading, viewing, and listening list for children; press criticism of such a list produced for adults; black American attitudes toward the bicentennial; possible library programs for the bicentennial year; and San Francisco in 1776. Other presentations included a slide show about Sacramento Public Library's bicentennial mobile van, songs by Malvina Reynolds, and two motion pictures. BARC provided bibliographies, briefly annotated, on the bicentennial, California and San Francisco in 1776, colonial life, and the American revolution in fiction as well as a bibliography of selected federal documents and lists of bicentennial happenings, information sources, and organizations. All of these are appended. (LS)

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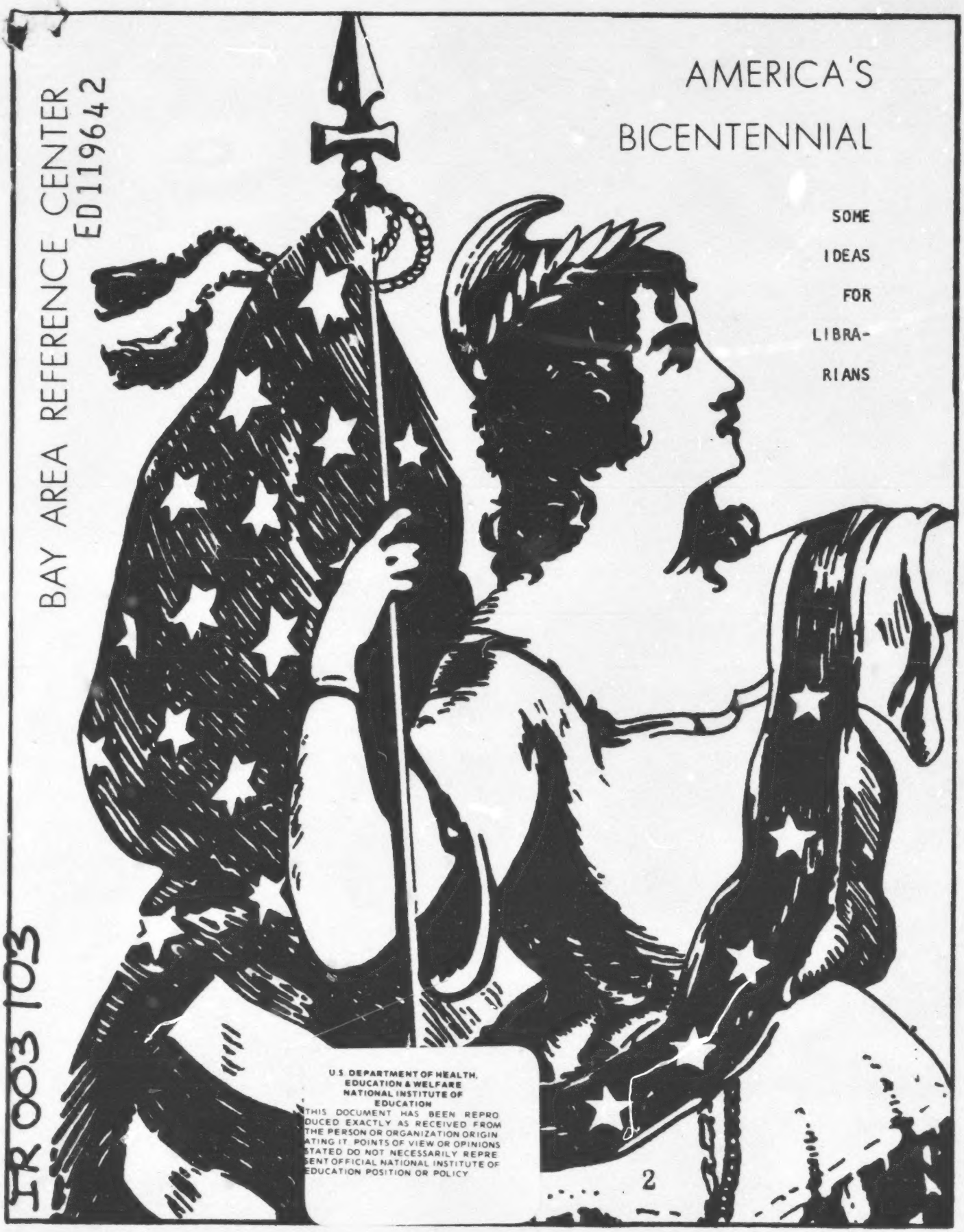
AMERICA'S BICENTENNIAL

SOME IDEAS FOR LIBRARIANS



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The Bay Area Reference Center
Presents a Workshop

AMERICA'S BICENTENNIAL

SOME IDEAS FOR LIBRARIANS

* * *

9:00--9:30	Registration
9:30--9:40	Introduction - Anne Roughton, Workshop Coordinator, BARC
9:40--9:45	Film - American Time Capsule
9:50-10:30	The American Issues Forum - John Schonleber, Director, American Issues Forum of San Francisco
10:30-11:00	Break
11:00-11:30	Thoughts on the Bicentennial - Miss Effie Lee Morris, Coordinator of Children's Services, San Francisco Public Library
11:30-12:00	The Sacramento Public Library System Plans for the Bicentennial - John Hall, Community Relations Librarian, Sacramento Public Library
12:00--1:30	Lunch
1:00--1:20	Film - The American Issues Forum (optional part of program - for persons interested in seeing this movie)
1:00--1:30	Exhibit of Bicentennial books and materials, Commission Room, 3rd floor
1:30--2:00	Library Programs for the Bicentennial - Richard Rineccius, Coordinator, American Issues Forum Project, San Francisco Public Library
2:00--2:40	Wednesday A Bicentennial Entertainment - Malvina Reynolds, Folksinger, and Nancy Schimmel, Librarian Thursday San Francisco in 1776 - Father John B. McGloin, S.J., Professor of History, University of San Francisco
2:40--3:00	Bicentennial books and materials - Anne Roughton, and Gil McNamee, Director, Bay Area Reference Center
3:00--3:30	Exhibit of Bicentennial books and materials, Commission Room, 3rd floor. This exhibit will remain open until 4:15 each day.

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* * * * * SUMMARY * * * * *

241 people attended BARC's workshop on "America's Bicentennial: Some Ideas for Librarians."

The morning program was the same both days. John Schonleber, Director of the American Issues Forum of San Francisco, spoke about how librarians might involve themselves and their libraries in the American Issues Forum. Miss Effie Lee Morris, Coordinator of Children's Services, San Francisco Public Library, told us of her experiences as chairperson of the committee which selected materials for the ALA's "Bicentennial Reading, Viewing, Listening: Children's List"; she also discussed the meaning of the national press criticism which has been leveled against the adult "Reading, Viewing, Listening" list. Miss Morris spoke to the issue of whether Black Americans should celebrate the Bicentennial; she said she herself would not be able to celebrate this anniversary, but that she will participate "with deep seriousness." John Hall, Community Relations Librarian for the Sacramento Public Library, showed a slide presentation about his library's Bicentennial mobile van.

In the afternoon, both days, Richard Rineccius, Coordinator of the American Issues Forum Project of the San Francisco Public Library, suggested a variety of possible library programs for the Bicentennial year. Anne Roughton and Gil McNamee discussed the bibliographies which BARC had prepared for the workshop. Wednesday afternoon, folksinger Malvina Reynolds, and children's librarian Nancy Schimmel, presented a delightful "Bicentennial Entertainment" of songs and stories. On Thursday afternoon, Father John B. McGloin, S.J., Professor of History at the University of San Francisco, charmed his audience as he spoke about San Francisco in 1776.

Two movies, "The American Time Capsule" and "The American Issues Forum," were shown both days. An extensive exhibit of Bicentennial books and materials was on display in the Commission Room each afternoon.

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THE AMERICAN ISSUES FORUM

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JOHN SCHONLEBER

The American Issues Forum is a program which was developed from an original idea suggested by Walter Cronkite of CBS News. He informally and casually happened to mention at dinner one evening that he had an idea for the Bicentennial. Someone at the table picked it up and turned it into what has become, in the words of John Warner, the Administrator of the ARBA, "the centerpiece for the Bicentennial." Whether it's the centerpiece or not doesn't particularly matter. I think what does matter is the degree to which it is able to provide opportunities for individuals and groups, institutions, organizations, and communities.

Unlike many of the Bicentennial activities which are being publicized, it was meant from the outset to provide for a serious minded and thoughtful observance, rather than for a celebration of the Bicentennial. If the Bicentennial had been called off, or if an astute historian had found out that it didn't all happen in 1776 but three years earlier, I think the Forum could just as easily have gone forward.

The structure of the Forum is really very simple. Essentially Cronkite's idea was that, at the time of national anniversaries, or even personal anniversaries, we are inclined to look ahead to the future. He said he thought that was a deserving enterprise, but he hoped that as we looked into the future, we would do so in terms of a serious look at the past and a thoughtful look at the present, so that the future would be more meaningful to us. He went on to say that there must be in the American experience a series of very basic issues, or questions, or problems which are abiding, which pervade our history from the beginning and presumably will reach into the future. He thought that if these basic questions or issues could be identified by experts, that they could then be arranged, one by one, over a calendar during the Bicentennial year. Ultimately, a national planning group of public spirited citizens, qualified experts in their own fields, did identify nine such major issues which characterize the American experience. These issues, having been identified, were distributed over a nine-month calendar, running from September 1975 through May of 1976. I might mention that unlike the rather tentative character of some other Bicentennial projects the Forum does exist and is moving on schedule through these various periods.

Cronkite went on to say that if these issues could be identified, and if they could be distributed over a calendar, it should also be possible to engage the interest of national organizations and institutions - service clubs, labor groups, church groups, etc. - and through them, to make available to the general public during those nine months materials and programming on these various issues. Each of the participating organizations and institutions, as well as each of the participating individuals or communities, would be able to address these issues, each in their own way. Cronkite said that if one were able to step into the future into the living rooms of America in 1975-76 during the Forum, you would find people talking about these issues, each from his or her own background and own experience. The school child would bring to that family forum the perceptions gained through his school work; the father and mother would bring ideas gleaned from their social and work situations; the grandparents would contribute what they've seen on the media, etc. He felt that there would, in fact, be engendered in the living rooms of America and the public concourses of our communities, a national dialogue.

I think it's important to note that those people engaging in this discourse might not know they were participating in the American Issues Forum. From the be-

ginning, the national planning group felt it did not make any difference whether the American Issues Forum as such received much publicity; and that it did not matter whether the participants knew that they were part of the Forum. The important thing was that a residual experience be gained by addressing these fundamental issues.

Once that first process took place, there was a very good response, a very intelligent and thoughtful response from the various national organizations consulted and/or asked to participate in the Forum. This response came from the media, public as well as commercial television and radio, the school systems, professional associations of teachers, the churches and synagogues, the labor unions, and so on; such that today, persons all over Northern California have available to them AIF programming and materials.

One of the most important contributions was made by the American Library Association. The Association undertook a massive task to prepare very quickly two bibliographies of books, films, and records. They wanted to identify, for each month and for each issue of the Forum, as well as for the subtopics, suitable reading, viewing and listening materials for the general public, both for the adult reader and for the younger reader. As you undoubtedly know, Effie Lee Morris of San Francisco Public Library was the national chairperson of the selection committee for young readers, viewers and listeners. Both lists were prepared by experts in the library field. They were distributed nationally. I think more than 20 million copies have been distributed with permission to reproduce in any form. This has provided, for the reader, and for the librarian, the kind of information that is indispensable. They are suggested reading, viewing and listening lists, not prescribed ones.

To come down to the concrete, to the problems you face as librarians in various communities in Northern California, I'll tell you a little bit about the experience we've had here in San Francisco. We were fortunate in receiving funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities to assist community organizations, including the libraries in the city, to participate in the Forum. There are other communities, small and large, which have adopted the American Issues Forum as an official theme or official program for their communities. In many cases, they do not have access to public funding. They simply have to draw upon volunteer help and existing resources. The San Francisco experience, while relatively peculiar, is nonetheless illustrative, whether there is funding available or not.

I think the three complaints those involved with the Bicentennial hear most often are: "We don't have any money"; "We don't have extra people to help us; we need new people on our payroll"; and "We don't have the time to do a program." I think the Forum speaks to those three problems. Drawing upon volunteer associations and existing institutions in the community - the libraries, the churches, the League of Women Voters, the service clubs, Rotary, Toastmasters, Kiwanis, the labor unions - you can, in a matter of hours, put together a community program and make materials available to your community simply by scheduling programs during regularly established meeting times. More and more libraries are public educational institutions in the sense that they offer a program of events - films, debates, readings, discussions, and so on. The Forum is an ideal structure for those activities.

Here in San Francisco we have culled together a committee of public spirited citizens who are interested in the educational purposes and values of the community. They took responsibility for the design and the implementation of the Forum.

Having engaged the interest and the support of the libraries, the churches, and so on, we are now in the position where each month we are printing and distributing a calendar of events scheduled within the San Francisco Forum. If you pick one

of these up, you will find that there were 38 different events scheduled during September 1975, all of them speaking, in one way or another, to the broad issue of "A Nation of Nations" - the peoples of America. There is an emphasis on Western America and the California experience, rather than talk about Lexington and Concord. There are programs on the Indian, the Native American, the Chinese, the Japanese, etc. - the peculiar situation which existed here. These programs were developed at the initiative of the sponsoring organizations, not of the Forum itself. I'm delighted to point out that library programs constitute at least half of the 38 items listed here.

I'm happy to say that we now have more than 200 community organizations involved in the Forum. Almost every day we have one or two calls from groups asking if they can bring the Forum to their membership, or asking if there is some way they can participate. I'm astonished at the willingness of the media, particularly radio and television, to assist the Forum. Other institutions have been equally helpful. The Hibernia Bank said, "Look, if you'll give us copies of the monthly calendar, we will distribute them to all of our branches." That kind of very willing and ready response is typical of the kind of experience you can have if you call upon institutions and organizations within your community to assist you.

I would suggest to those of you who plan to see the film describing the Forum that you note a couple of things in it. One is that, throughout the Forum, the whole spectrum of opinion, attitudes, and convictions and belief is welcomed. There is no vision of these issues which is excluded. Secondly, note the degree to which the entire program depends upon the initiative of the participating organizations.

That was a rather hasty sketch. If there are questions about the Forum, or about how you can participate, I would be glad to answer them. Beyond that, I would be glad to try to help you think through and develop your own participation in the Forum.

Question

Did you say that the brochures are going to be published every month?

Mr. Schonleber

Yes. This is a very costly venture of ours. Fortunately, we got support for it at the last minute. We took a chance and published the first one without having the money. The minute we got it, we started giving it to people and saying, "Can you help us pay for the rest of it?" We did come up with the money, almost all we need to do it for the next nine months.

Question

How can people get them as they come out?

Mr. Schonleber

Well, they are really relevant only to people living in San Francisco or who are within easy commute distance. They are available at all of the branches of the public library, at Hibernia Bank, and at various sponsoring organizations. Our mailing bill has gotten out of hand, but if anyone really desperately needs a copy and can't get it through the normal outlets, we will mail it to you.

Question

Are you familiar with the current controversy over the ALA "Bicentennial Reading, Viewing and Listening" lists?

Mr. Schonleber

Yes. I think I know more about it than I want to.

Question

How do you feel about the lists; are they too liberal?

Mr. Schonleber

First of all, whatever was done, it was done by many qualified people, and it's a lot better than nothing. Secondly, if, in fact, you do inventories of the best writing for any given month, or the best articulation of points of view, you almost invariably will have a liberal imbalance, a statistical imbalance in favor of center and left-of-center views. This is historical. There's nothing unusual about it. You can go into any society throughout history, and the conservative articulation of views is statistically less numerous and statistically less popular. So I don't think that criticism is a particularly effective one.

Another error, I think, in the criticism is that the list is perceived as prescriptive - it was not meant to be prescriptive. It's very hard to prescribe things for people. They're willing to take suggestions, but they are very rarely willing to be told what to do. The list itself states that librarians and others need not select books only from the list itself. Hopefully the list will stimulate librarians to say, "Now look, for the library I work in, and for the community which I serve, and from the experience I've had, these books are preferable and superior to the ones on the list."

The West Portal Branch in San Francisco each week is having an AIF book discussion group, and some of the books they're reading are not on the list, not out of any fear of reviews in *TV Guide*, I suspect, but rather because they've moved toward more local interests. I think that's a natural and predictable kind of response.

I do know the criticism was planted in both *TV Guide* and the *New York Times*. I'd much rather have the people who objected have the courage to stand up and state their objection, rather than encourage others to say it for them. I welcome the criticism; it's apparently brought more attention to the Forum than anything else. It hasn't deterred any participation.

Question

It's a bit early to ask this question, but do you know what kind of response you're getting to events, not just in San Francisco, but, let's say, in smaller communities? For example, I would be interested in knowing how many people came to the West Portal Branch book discussion.

Mr. Schonleber

I was very surprised by the first reports I got of that discussion group. I'm told by very qualified and experienced librarians that the hardest thing in the world to get going is a weekly book discussion group. The first week 10 or 12 people came, and the second week there were four or five more. I'm amazed that there are, weekly, 12 people who will find their way to the West Portal Branch to participate in a serious discussion.

Our project is required to evaluate, keep records and statistics of attendance. It varies enormously. The National Organization for Women's all-day workshop had over 60 people at it, men and women, and interestingly enough, it was heavily minority. That's an unusual experience for N.O.W. One of the strongest criticism against N.O.W. is that it tends to have members who are middle class, professional, white women. They offered free child care, and they had something like 12 to 14 children who were there all day with their parents.

Nationally I don't know what steps are being taken to keep that kind of inventory. One of the difficulties of making a complete inventory is simply that all people and organizations are free to participate without ever identifying themselves to anyone, so there's no sure way of knowing exactly what central thing communities have adopted as a theme, unless they somehow ask for help or for materials. I don't think there will ever be a continuing inventory, although we do the best we can. Every so often we turn up another activity we didn't know about. The best way to find out about them is to offer to publicize events; people will take advantage of that service.

Question

Is the librarian conducting the book talks at West Portal, or is that being done by volunteers in the community?

Mr. Schonleber

The responsibility for maintaining the discussion group rests with the librarian. Again, it could just as easily be the other way around. If I'm not mistaken, the idea was suggested by a patron of the library.

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THOUGHTS ON THE BICENTENNIAL

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EFFIE LEE MORRIS

This morning there has been a great deal of talk about the lists developed by the American Issues Forum, and a great deal of enthusiasm engendered by Mr. Schonleber, and a great deal of interest engendered by the controversy. So I have scrapped some of the things I was going to say, and since you are all librarians and are interested in the booklist controversy, I thought you might like to know how all this was developed. It was the most fascinating kind of experience. I will share it with you so that you will have even a better understanding of this and, I would hope, be even more supportive in terms of using it. I could talk a little bit about the adult list as well, because we functioned together.

In December of last year [1974] I had a call from Robert Wedgeworth, early in the morning, asking if I would serve on the committee to develop the reading list for the American Issues Forum. At the time, I hadn't heard anything about the American Issues Forum, being involved, as we all are, in the day to day things, and I didn't know quite what it was all about. He was very enthusiastic in explaining what the Forum was, and said this would be one of the major events during the Bicentennial. He told me there was to be a nationwide committee of children's librarians who, supposedly, had been very critically selected. We would get information about the list before we came to Chicago, have an opportunity to read it, and then think in terms of developing a reading list which could be used nationwide.

The whole concept sounded just great. I would have the opportunity to talk about books in depth with knowledgeable people, while at the same time, thinking about the American Issues Forum. But then there was the Bicentennial. I had not yet resolved my own feelings toward Bicentennial celebrations. Whether I, as a Black person, really wanted to be involved at this level was something that I had to wrestle with and come to terms with.

During our talk, Mr. Wedgeworth also mentioned that we would have a four-month schedule. After talking about the committee and thinking about it for awhile, I decided yes; although, thinking about compiling a list that would have some 300 items on it in a four-month period is something that takes, shall we say, nerve, not just courage.

The background materials came two weeks later, and I was due to be on the plane at the same time. I read the materials going to Chicago. Mr. Schonleber spoke a great deal about how Walter Cronkite developed the concept. I looked down the list of the committee. There were no minorities represented on the committee of Walter Cronkite. Then I began to read the textual information that had been developed. I really didn't believe what I was reading. I wondered whether Walter Cronkite was listening to the news that he broadcasts every night, because the approach in the textual material was upper middle class white, so much so, that no minority would want to approach the use of the brochure.

Getting to Chicago and thinking about it - "Do I stay here now, or do I turn around and go home?" - I spent quite a long time in deep soul searching. That night I talked with a librarian friend who had thought it through very carefully. I expressed all my deep concerns, and then decided to remain on the committee.

The next morning the list committees, adult and juvenile, the ALA special projects staff, and the staff of the National Endowment met for a briefing. The scope of the project was revealed. The prospectus describing the Forum said that 1800 national organizations, television and radio stations, corporations, magazines, trade unions, advertising agencies, regional development groups, state humanities committees, and other organizations had already been contacted. Some 3000 state and regional Bicentennial communities had also been contacted. The publicity had already been massive and sent to every conceivable institution and organization, and to the communication media. These two committees were to prepare booklists which would be reproduced in copies of 20 million.

The discussion centered on the understanding of the concept of the brochure. It was the first draft of the brochure. As we began to discuss it the approach was questioned. In the ensuing discussion the sexist references were pointed out, and it was made clear that there were other perspectives and points of view from which people would be looking at the brochure and looking at the entire program. The National Endowment staff listened very carefully and supportively and finally agreed on changes - not as many as we would have wished, but a definite improvement. We were all very keenly aware that this was to be a national program.

We next worked on the technical aspects of handling our materials. We divided ourselves into the adult and juvenile groups and decided how we would work back and forth with these lists.

Now, there is a list for children, and when I thought about it again, I thought about children who would be exposed to American history in schools this year. If working on the list would help provide a different perspective, then I was ready to go on ahead.

The committee members were most enthusiastic and really good book people, so we knew it would be a good experience. But I was remembering, too, my experience in Cleveland as a child. When we got to those sections where we studied the happy darkies, slavery on the plantation, we always tuned out the teacher. I remember many years later hearing Ann Petry, the author, talk. She had grown up in Connecticut, and she managed to be sick each time that subject was going to be discussed.

Over a four-month period, the three trips to Chicago, we suggested, struggled, read, played, discussed and argued over between 600 and 700 items. The last meeting was an intensive, four-day session in Chicago. We rose at 8:00 a.m., and talked until 1:00, 2:00, 3:00 in the morning - you have to admit, our committee had stamina - and we produced a list of which I think we can be proud.

Frankly, it was difficult finding children's books on the various age levels which could expand the topic. But the final list can be used in Boston, in West Virginia, in Kansas, and in California. I received a letter from a teacher in Smyrna, Tennessee, asking me to indicate the titles she could use with her second grade class.

While we were functioning in one room, the adult committee was functioning in another room close by, and they kept the same schedule, producing the list which has been called left wing by a former Nixon speech writer, William Safire. His diatribe has been picked up in *TV Guide* by Patrick Buchanan, also a former Nixon speech writer. Both articles have been answered by Edward Holley. The *New York Times* did not print Holley's letter, but they did print a letter from Karl Nyren; and in the ensuing controversy we can now discuss the list itself as one of the American issues.

In these articles, the statements about the funding of the lists have been inaccurate. The funding has been attributed solely to the National Endowment for the Humanities; ALA money was also involved. And who is to make a list, if not librarians? Here is what Safire has written:

> To promote a national dialogue of issues and values in our Bicentennial year, Walter Cronkite came up with a suggestion for a nationwide American Issues Forum. That was a good idea. To develop a wide ranging reading list for discussion, the Bicentennial Commission and the National Endowment for the Humanities turned to the American Library Association. That was a bad idea. At a cost to the taxpayers of $220,189, some 8 million copies of the reading lists are being distributed, which testify to the intellectual or political bias of a group of librarians who evidently seek to rate the discussion of American issues by tilting the approved materials left wing.

While there has been great controversy about the adult list, there has been none yet about the children's list - not that ours would not be as controversial, and, it is hoped, would stand proudly beside the adult list. It's simply, I think, because people who are criticizing the list don't know children's books.

Let me deal, for a few moments, with some of the titles on the list. In "A Nation of Nations" we included "The Founding Peoples." That normally would have been "The Founding Fathers." The sexist term is gone. "Searching for freedom, for land, for adventure, the first newcomers arrive in the unknown land of the Indian," and you'll see we included *To Be a Slave* by Julius Lester, and *In the Trail of the Wind* edited by John Bierhorst, the collection of North and South American Indian poetry.

In the next column for the next week, "Two Centuries of Immigrants," we searched hard to find a good book about the Chinese in America. "Out of Many, One" - *Only the Names Remain.* "We Pledge Allegiance" - *Summer of My German Soldier* and *My Brother Sam Is Dead.*

I don't want to go through all the list, but that gives you some idea. We had decided we would have a multi-media list, so there are films listed. We're most proud that we were able to list, under "The Business of America... Empire Building: Cornering the Market," Monopoly, the game. Then under "Selling the Consumer" we listed Market, which is also a game, "the market mechanism, the law of supply and demand, [that] is the principle of this game, and the profit motive spurs competition between [the] two teams."

Under "Subsidizing and Regulating: Controlling the Economy" we listed *Enough! The revolt of the American consumer.* In "The Economic Dimension" there's a charming picture book, *Potatoes, Potatoes* by Anita Lobel. "Once upon a time, two brothers fought on opposite sides of a war. When their armies were hungry, their mother refused to give them food unless they made peace."

So, you see, we looked for deep themes within the books that we suggested. We hope the children will have fun with all of these books, while they learn from them. We were very careful to make sure there was a strong ethnic representation.

Well, I resolved my conflict with the AIF program, and now I support it wholeheartedly; and I see the list as a very positive program. Here in San Francisco we are going to use the list with individual children, and with displays of the Children's Book Council poster and folders in which the children can record their reading, if they wish. Any programs we have will evolve very naturally from the children's interest.

When I learned that BARC was planning a workshop, I decided I wanted to share some of my personal concerns about the Bicentennial. The August issue of *EBONY* has three strong positions on "Should Blacks Celebrate the Bicentennial?". Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, President of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., and a pastor of Olivet Baptist Church in Chicago, says, "Yes, a resounding yes!" "A qualified maybe," was the response of Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League; "An adament no," by Lerone Bennett, Jr., senior editor of *EBONY.*

There will be a full range of Black reactions, as many as there are of the Black experience. I do not use the word "celebrate" in connection with the Bicentennial. I searched the dictionary for another word. "Commemorate" is not specifically sufficient either, so I shall use the word "participate." I feel that Blacks and other minorites must be included in the Bicentennial, and I shall approach it with deep seriousness. It is of grave concern that there is a ground-swell of a back to basics, conservative, "my country, right or wrong" attitude. A blind, patriotic observance is developing an emotional climate in which the attitudes of 1776 toward minorities can flourish and prevent us from dealing rationally with the continued injustices of racism and degradation.

We all know what's happening in our own communities. I just received the Summer issue of the *Journal of Current Social Issues*, which is devoted to "The State of Our Children, a Bicentennial perspective."

What is the condition of our children? Are we helping or hindering their growth? What should we be doing? Our children's welfare is not a

comfortable subject for adults, for if our children are not adequately provided for, properly educated, or highly motivated, who else is there to blame.

No, I cannot celebrate the Bicentennial, but I can participate. During the Nixon impeachment trial, Congresswoman Barbara Jordan remarked, "It's my Constitution too; it's the implementation that's imperfect."

This afternoon do see that film on the American Issues. It speaks to the mood of the country. And as the Bicentennial programs and the moods accelerate, it will be difficult to remember the serious concerns. I have not suggested programs, and I have slipped away from my beginning text in terms of talking about all of these different concerns. I wanted to mention some of the hidden agendas that will speak to the spirit of all of us during the next year, but I do hope that my closing statement can be a view of the future. From *The Voice of the Children* by June Jordan, one of the titles on the list, Christopher Meyer, age 9, says:

ALL OF US A FAMILY

The day will come
When people will come
Red, Yellow, Black and White
A family they'll be
and a family tree
Oh and the day will come
when a black leader can stand in safety
knowing that all others are his brothers and sisters
in the family of man.

Thank you.

* * *

THE SACRAMENTO PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

* * * PLANS FOR THE BICENTENNIAL * * *

A SLIDE PRESENTATION BY JOHN HALL

In 1974 the Sacramento Public Library suggested to the Board of Supervisors that one of two suggested mobile units be dedicated to the Bicentennial through 1976, and used to promote the Bicentennial in outlying Sacramento districts by visiting institutions, schools, special community observances, etc. The actual planning began early in 1975.

What I'll be showing you in this slide presentation is the result of that effort. You should bear in mind that the van is new. It's essentially a baby. It was just dedicated on the 3rd of September. We're beginning to install displays. They aren't complete, by any means. What I'll be showing you this morning is essentially what we have now. I'll also be discussing some of the Bicentennial-related publications of the Sacramento Public Library. [Slides* began at this point.]

*An enormous amount of California history occurred in the area you see there on the map, the old limits of the City of Sacramento. The Sacramento and American Rivers and the state capitol are all located within the bounds of this map. The County of Sacramento itself is approximately 20 times as large as the County and City of San Francisco; yet we have almost the same population dispersed over that wide area. The area comprehends old gold rush towns like Folsom; very unusual delta towns like Locke, which has a substantial late 19th century Chinese population; and a whole variety of populations and particular life styles in between.

One thing that we wanted to do with our Bicentennial van was to make it as relevant to as many of these communities and experiences as possible. We're going to have videotapes, and we're going to have slide presentations on Sacramento County areas. People who come aboard the van in the various communities will see a reflection of themselves.

*The state capitol; *office buildings in Sacramento, showing that we have the new as well as the old; *the Mills Company in old Sacramento, a finely refurbished 1860's structure in an old section of Sacramento that could well be a movie set for a Western film; *our new community center; *downtown Sacramento; *the governor's mansion; *Sacramento roots, Mark Hopkins.

*This shows some of the old buildings in Sacramento being restored - the home of Ghirardelli's ground chocolate. There's a substantial awareness in Sacramento of the city's past, and a recognition of the need to preserve as much of it as possible. We hope to reflect as much of this need as possible in the presentations we carry on the van.

*We also have library history in Sacramento. We have the first county branch library built in the state of California. It was founded in 1908.

*This is the town of Folsom in the northeastern part of Sacramento County; *our delta; *the town of Locke, showing some of the old wooden architecture, some of the Chinese shops that are still in existence there.

*As I said, around about the end of 1974, we decided we were going to have to do something about the Bicentennial. We decided to concentrate on making a mobile

display to carry the message of the Bicentennial to all of the areas in the City and County of Sacramento.

*The lights burn late at Library Administration, trying to work out something that will be useful and meaningful, that will be bright and attractive, and that will gather a lot of attention. *Then suddenly, with the spirit of Captain America, ideas began happening.

*We finally decided to order a van from International Harvester with an Olsen body. *It was delivered to a recreational vehicle manufacturer and outfitter in West Sacramento, so that we had complete supervision of everything that was done to it.

*They put in shelving. *They designed custom display panels that would fit in in lieu of the shelving when we wanted to have displays instead of carrying books.

*While all this was going on, we had a Sacramento graphic artist working on designs for the exterior of the van to make it as punchy and as arresting as possible to passersby. *His name is Gaylord Bennett. He does a lot of work for major commercial firms in Sacramento. He created a variety of different designs, some of which were successful, some of which were not.

*At one point, we wanted to deal with the gold rush element of Sacramento's history, but eventually we decided that motif was not as powerful as some others.

*We finally decided on a design. We sent it off to a firm called House of Signs, and they began rendering it for us. What you see there is "Sacramento Images, 1776-1976," the official logo of the Sacramento American Revolution Bicentennial Committee.

*We begin to see the design unfold. *The Pony Express. Sacramento was one of the original staging points for the Pony Express. The oval emblem that you see is taken from their original seal. The van, by the way, is called "Images of 1776," but it more completely could be called "Images of America Since 1776."

*We made our debut at Cal Expo on September 3, as the official Sacramento County exhibit. *We were well advertised. We had a placard outside of the van. *We had displays from 20 different county departments; this was an extremely efficient way of delivering the message of Sacramento County Government to the public.

*This is old Sacramento. We took part in a rather successful parade in old Sacramento. *Here is the beginning of the parade. *Our van. *By the time the parade had ended, we had parked the van on a side street and were ready and waiting for people to come and look at displays, 16mm. films and videotapes.

*Every year the Sacramento County Historical Society gathers together a history group at Sutter's Fort. We took part this year.

*Three very native Californians, looking at a reproduction of the Constitution. That was carried on the van.

*This shows one of the display panels removed from the van so that you can see roughly what we can do with them. These are essentially interior presentations until we can get comprehensive displays put together. One of our great hopes is a new series put out by the Smithsonian Institution. It's a pictorial archive of American history. It comes, I think, in 10 different portfolios, and it's cross-indexed. We can put together some really arresting visual displays relating to

American history. If ours had arrived, I would have brought some of the portfolios down to show you. They're very expensive. I understand that when we ordered them before this summer, they were selling for $299. They've now gone up to $399.

*These are 8 of the 16 different Bicentennial, California and Sacramento history fact sheets that we prepared to be distributed on our van. The first one shows a building. That was the Sacramento Main Library in 1872. Our system dates from 1857, which puts us quite close to the gold rush, and our library association was founded by people like Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, the Crockers, and various other illustrious and notorious Californians.

*We put together this brochure about our van. It was expensive to produce. We're going to use this primarily for circulation to agencies, institutions, schools and communities within the County of Sacramento, to alert them to the availability of the van, and to let them know what they can do about securing it for visits to their jurisdiction. We also want to promote the van nationwide, because we think it's a rather unusual undertaking.

*Last spring we put together this *Directory of Sacramento Area Writers* as part of Sacramento Writers Showcase. For the last four years, the Friends of the Library have cooperated with the Sacramento Regional Arts Council to sponsor the Writers Showcase. This year, instead of holding a lot of different workshops and meetings as we had in the past, we decided to concentrate on honoring the writers who live in Sacramento. We circulated 2000 questionnaires to all the writers we could identify, to all the people involved in graphic and print media, to organizations like the Sacramento Art Directors Club and the Sacramento Advertising Club, to various suburban writers groups, etc. We got back about 400 responses, and on the basis of these, we put together the *Directory* as a Bicentennial project. It includes articles about organizations for writers in Sacramento, items of interest to writers and creative people in Sacramento, and has a listing of the major media in Sacramento. We sell the *Directory* for $1.50.

*And the Bicentennial van waves goodby. [End of slide show.]

In the brochure that was disbributed in your kits, there is a fact sheet listing relevant specifications and details of the van. This will give you some idea of what has gone into the van. The van has some shortcomings. It has a pretty face, but it doesn't have a voice. We need a public address system with reasonable power to reach crowds, because people who go by the van need to be told that it's alive, that it's kicking, that it wants them to come inside. This is an addition we plan for the van in the future.

Question

Who will be in charge of graphics now the van is finished? Are you hiring an outside firm?

Mr. Hall

The displays inside the van come under the jurisdiction of my department, Community Relations, because we are responsible for displays throughout the library system. We have a fairly good idea of what the displays will look like. The panels are easily changed. Things can be tacked in, and removed. One plan - we're hoping to highlight the various changing themes of the American Issues Forum, month by month.

Question

How large a staff do you have for it?

Mr. Hall

This is one problem with the van. The van will not go into really rigorous service throughout the county for probably a month and a half. We have one full-time position, a driver/clerk for the van, approved, but we haven't held testing yet for the position. On an interim basis, the van is being managed by our Deputy Director for Administration, by me, by other bookmobile drivers who can be spared from their regular schedules. We're making a real effort to get it out into the community now that we have it running, but we won't be able to undertake a really comprehensive schedule of visits until later in the year.

Question

Do you have a back-up staff gathering the materials?

Mr. Hall

Yes we do. The van is being fed by our Materials Collections Department.

* * *

LIBRARY PROGRAMS FOR THE BICENTENNIAL

RICHARD RINECCIUS

This morning I listened to Mr. Schonleber's talk about the American Issues Forum; this afternoon I will try to cover different ground. I'm particularly concerned with doing programs in libraries. We have a grant for use with the public libraries, and several of the private and special libraries, in San Francisco. What we're attempting to do with these programs is not to do headline acts, that is, not to bring huge numbers of people into large halls and have them lectured to about what they should believe about American history, but rather to do programs in smaller places, in our branch libraries, here in the Lurie Room - at noontime, in the evenings, at times when people are free to attend.

We've had several programs this month, beginning on the first of September. I was interested in one of the questions this morning which was, "Does anyone come to these programs?", and I'm glad to say that they do. We even had to turn people away from one event. We rented the film, *The Emigrants*, and we found that people of all colors and backgrounds were very, very interested in that film. The film, being 2 1/2 hours long, is a commitment on the part of people coming to see it. It is an amazing film. It is expensive to rent. If you rent it for one day, it costs $400. Luckily, in this project we were able to rent it for three days and get a considerable reduction in the second and third days' rent. We served enough people to make it worth doing as a one-time shot. Of course, we can't do something like that every month or every week.

Most of our programs have been considerably cheaper. For instance, we've shown some of the videotapes we've done in conjunction with the California Video Resources

Project. One of these, *47¢* (that's 47¢ an acre), was a film made into a videotape. It was produced by students at the University of California, under the guidance, in part, of Steve McLemmore, who taught Native American Studies there. He took a group of his students up to the Pit River country, and one of his students shot the film from which this videotape was made. It subsequently won an Emmy Award for documentary reporting.

Two other videotapes we've shown have been half-hour programs gathered from KQED's *Open Studio*; each is titled *How We Got Here.* One is on Black Americans, and one is on Chinese Americans. The Chinese *How We Got Here* will be shown nationally over PBS. KQED charged $10.50 for each rental. Last night we showed the Chinese *How We Got Here* at the Anza Branch Library. A Chinese historian who is a past president of the Chinese Historical Society here - he's had some differences with them since 1965 when the pattern of Chinese immigration started changing - filled in a lot of information following the videotape. He told about what the conditions were in China, and where most of the people came from. Interestingly, the audience was very mixed, and questions came from all kinds of people. The program went on for two hours or better.

Dimensions of Black is another videotape that's a part of the collection of the California Video Resources Project. It's an hour long documentary by the PBS, mainly about Blacks in the arts, and relating Blacks in the arts in this country to Africa. It's not as historically interesting as the *How We Got Here* tapes; but afterwards Mark Primus from the African-American Historical Society talked, and he was the first person who had said publicly at one of our programs that it's an outrage that the United States would ask Third World people to celebrate the Bicentennial of the founding of the country. He said we should go toward the American Indians, toward American Blacks, toward other groups who have had a hard time in this country, and we should start giving them the kind of economic aid that we're giving to foreign nations. So there will be protests, I think, during the coming year or two which might be of interest to people in doing programs in libraries.

The very first program we had was Paula Gunn Allen, Chairperson of the Native American Studies Department at San Francisco State, talking about the Indians of the West. Many people attended her talk. Her observations were rather interesting. She said the reason the European settlers were able to move across the country so fast, in her opinion, was that God was on their side. Diseases preceded the European migration to the West by a couple of hundred miles. Native Americans were dropping dead a couple of hundred miles ahead of the line of push. This never happened anywhere else in the world; it must have been God's intervention. I don't believe that, but she is an excellent source. She's a poet. She used a whole series of slides of modern Indian-American paintings and showed them while reading some of her poetry and parts of a paper she had written for a gathering in Nova Scotia last summer. In the middle of her presentation she showed actual historical slides of settlers and Indians and Indian settlements. The audience wouldn't let her go; it was a fascinating evening.

One of the more interesting how-to-do-it planning books for the Bicentennial is *America's Birthday: a planning guide for citizen's participation during the Bicentennial years*, put out by the People's Bicentennial Commission. They have been accused of being socialists, ne'er-do-wells, etc.; nevertheless, they have put out this guide which does provide some very good information. They have also published *Voices of the American Revolution*, which contains passages from speeches given by Revolutionary leaders. The book is dedicated to Sam Adams and Tom Paine. They also put out a paper called "Common Sense."

They've done other interesting things. In several Eastern cities, they have read passages from the "Declaration of Independence" and the "Bill of Rights" to people in the street, and asked them if these were the kind of ideas they would support in legislation in this country. Interestingly, in most cases, the majority of people said no; they would not support it. They commissioned a survey, which was conducted by Peter Hart Research Associates, on what people feel about the economic system in the country. One out of three Americans believes that our capitalist system is on the decline. Two out of three favor basic changes in the system. Two out of three believe that we should aim for worker ownership of businesses.

Here are some of the other things we're planning: Next week we're doing a program of music from different periods of America with a whole number of quotes on immigration and on the whole question of allegiance to America. This will be read in dramatic form; it was put together by Buriel Clay III, Director of the Black Writers Workshop of San Francisco. We're going to show films, including *The Emigrants*, Charlie Chaplin, etc. The West Portal Library is holding book discussion every Wednesday night. The staff has been able to build up enough of an audience to make a very interesting discussion. In October, we're having a man from the NASA space research project that is planning to put colonies of people in space between here and the moon.

* * *

A BICENTENNIAL ENTERTAINMENT

* * * MALVINA REYNOLDS AND NANCY SCHIMMEL * * *

Ms. Schimmel

Hi. I'm Nancy Schimmel. I'm Malvina's daughter. I'm also a librarian, and I brought along some reference materials for the day, because I think you'll be interested in where to find people to do programs in your libraries, people who are perhaps less expensive than Malvina Reynolds. One source is the folk music clubs that are all around the Bay Area. I have here the *San Francisco Folk Music Club Directory*; it has contacts for the other folk music clubs. You can often find folk dancers through your recreation departments; they need more room than folk singers, and usually have to find some institution to function in.

There are several ways to approach a Bicentennial program. One way, in this part of the United States, is simply to do one all in Spanish. Back in those days that's what people here spoke. Just ignore Lexington and Concord and all that. Or you can probably find a folksinger who will give you a whole program of Revolutionary War songs, if you can stand it. For the year, they've probably worked some up.

We're going to do a combination historic and issues-oriented program - trying to figure out how we got where we are and where we go next, if possible.

Ms. Reynolds

The first one is going to be a song by me. Some of these are my own songs; some of them are traditional. This one we picked to start with because it tells something about the songwriter's line of work and life. I often say that I'm a very lucky person to be able to make a living by doing what I like to do. I'm a member of what the British call the busker's trade, and we're an old and honored profession. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* defines the ballad, in its first edition, 1788: "Ballad or ballet: a kind of song adapted to the capacity of the lower class of people, might be taken with a species of poetry, are thereby not a little influence on the conduct of their lives. Hence we find the seditious and designing men, never failing to spread ballads among the people, with a view to gain them over to their side."

Ms. Schimmel

Nowadays it's seditious and designing women.

Ms. Reynolds

Amongst the nice things that happen to me - people come to me. I make friends everywhere, and people from all over the country who work in this line of work come to see me. A couple of years ago, a young fellow knocked on my door and waved his guitar at me and said the magic word, and I invited him in and gave him lunch. We talked, and it turned out that he was a good singer, songwriter, joker. He made his living singing Hank Williams and Jerry Rogers songs in bars. He had hitched his way all the way from Reading, Pennsylvania. He was a homely little fellow, but good fun; he stayed five days. He said, "Malvina, could I live here?" And I said, "Well, if you lived here, some other guitar bum might knock at the door, and there wouldn't be anyplace for him or her to stay, because you would be living in that extra room up there." That was OK, and he left, and I would get letters from him, written on the backs of envelopes with jokes and stuff. Well, he came back again a few months ago, and we had a visit. I said, "I'm sorry, Johnny; you won't be able to stay here, because someone's in the guest room now." He said, "Well, would it be alright for me to sleep in the backyard?" I said, "Sure." It was a nice day, and I had an army cot and lots of blankets. He slept out there, and he came in for his breakfast in the morning, and I said, "Johnny, I have a song for you to write." I had written the first verse, and it was immediate teamwork, immediate. He wrote the chorus, and I wrote another verse, and he wrote the tune; and here's the song:

Some day you're going to be sorry,
For making me sleep in the yard.
I came to you right off of the road,
Hungry and cold and tired.
You fed me a bowl of your good soup,
And I didn't take that so hard,
But when it came night and the town got dark,
You made me sleep in the yard.

Chorus: You was sleepin in your cozy bed
With sheets and a clean pillow case,
While I slept out there on that canvas cot,
With an alley cat to take your place.

You didn't want me to sleep in the house.
You said I was dirty and smelled like a mouse,
I washed up last week when I fell in the creek,
But you made me sleep in the yard.
When I get to be a rock and roll star,
With diamond jeans and a golden guitar,
I won't even wonder where you are,
Cause you made me sleep in the yard.

Chorus.

"Backyard Blues"
Words by Malvina Reynolds & Jack Lyons
Music by Jack Lyons
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Ms. Schimmel

Back in 1776, you didn't have to be a busker to sing on your job. Most everybody did. But it's kind of hard when you're on the desk; it's a little easier when you're a children's librarian. Back then, if you were a sailor on the sailing ships, you might even be hired to sing to lead the rhythm of pulling up the sails. Or people just sang to pass the time away on any kind of boring job. The kinds of things they said in their songs were the same kinds of things we say on our coffee breaks. They were griping about the working conditions, the pay, and the food. This is an old whaling song of that sort, and it has a chorus you can join in on.

[Nancy sings "Blow, ye winds." For words and music of this song see: Shay, Frank. *American Sea Songs and Chanteys, from the days of iron men.* N.Y., W.W. Norton & Co., 1948; or: Colcord, Joanna C. *Songs of American Sailormen.* N.Y., W.W. Norton, 1938.]

If most people's working conditions are better than that nowadays, it's mainly due to the unions. In the early days of the unions there was more singing on the picket line to keep people's spirits up than there is now, though that's beginning to pick up again too. This song is from the organizing days of the miners' union; it was written by a woman who was the daughter of a miner and the wife of a miner, "Which side are you on?".

[For words and music of this song see: Silverman, Jerry. *The Liberated Woman's Songbook.* N.Y., Collier Books, 1971; or: Seeger, Pete. *America's Favorite Ballads.* N.Y., Oak Publications, 1961.]

Ms. Reynolds

We sang a song about whaling. In those days the whale and the whaler had kind of an even standoff. There was a pretty good chance the whaler wouldn't make it, and they didn't have wholesale or mechanical ways of destroying the whale. I wrote a song about the whale in our time, from the whale's side.

1. The whale, the whale,
The citizen of the sea,
He has the right to live
And so does she.
In the ocean, in the wild,
She moves peaceful with her child,
Till the harpoon wounds her young,
And she hovers to protect it,
And she's done.

2. The whale, the whale,
The citizen of the sea,
He sings his sonic song
And so does she.
He finds his mating ground
Till the whaler trakes him down,
Every quarter hour, they say,
One great whale is done away,
Done away.

3. The humpback and the blue,
The bowhead and the right,
Every quarter hour
Day and night.
Ocean creatures large and small,
There was room enough for all,
Till there came the rule of man,
Now the gentle whale is dogmeat
In the can.

4. The whale, the whale,
Four millions used to be,
Their rightful population in the sea.
Few thousands now remain
And we harry them again,
As the whale goes, and the dolphin,
And the ocean, and the forest,
So will we.

"The Whale"
Words and music by Malvina Reynolds
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Ms. Schimmel

We're talking a lot about ecology these days, although we've been upsetting it since white people first landed on this continent. I don't think we noticed the change at first. It was a new place. The Indians did. They could see the game getting scarce as the firearms thinned them down and as the forests were cut. In the early days of the Industrial Revolution, this song was written. It's at least three generations old. It was learned by Rosalie Sorrels from a friend of hers who had learned it from her grandmother who learned it in her youth. It's sort of an echo of the things we're noticing now.

1. The sweet briar and the orum bush
With blossoms purple, gold and red
Are flames with voices in the bush
And sacred seems the ground I tread.
The golden bees, the golden bees,
Mock Mneme's sweetest melodies.
The golden bees, the golden bees,
Mock Mneme's sweetest melodies.

2. In shadow of the wood I lie,
Unwaked by dreams of noisy mart,
Where smoke and dust soil out the sky,
Nor hammers beat on human heart.
Nor shuttles fleet, nor shuttles fleet,
Weave life into a winding sheet.
Nor shuttles fleet, not shuttles fleet,
Weave life into a winding sheet.

3. When the pale axeman strikes his stroke,
And takes the warm life from my breast,
Plant by my grave a sapling oak,
And violets of azure crest.
The oaken staff, the oaken staff,
My shaft, the flowers my epitaph.
The oaken staff, the oaken staff,
My shaft, the flowers my epitaph.

Ms. Reynolds

That has kind of an oldish feeling. This song, which I wrote recently, has some of that feeling, since I wrote it when I was in England. Yet, it's as modern as the billboards that say, "Put your money to work."

1. Well money has its own way,
And money has to grow.
It grows on human blood and bone,
As any child would know,
It's iron stuff and paper stuff
With no life of its own,
And so it takes its growing sap
From human blood and bone,
Blood and bone.

2. And many a child goes hungering
Because the wage is low,
And lads die on the battlefield
To make the money grow,
And those that take the money crop
Are avid without end,
They plant it in the tenements
To make it grow again.

3. The little that they leave for us,
It cannot be a seed,
We spend it for the shoddy clothes
And every daily need,
We spend it in a minute,
In an hour it is gone,
To find its way to grow again
On human blood and bone,
Blood and bone.

"The Money Crop"
Words and music by Malvina Reynolds
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Ms. Reynolds

That's kind of a heavy song, so we're going to sing a light song now. This one is called "Look on the Sunny Side." It's one of mine, and it has a little refrain at the end. I hope you'll pick up on it.

1. Look on the sunny side,
Sugar's goin' up,
Sugar it will poison you,
Don't put it in your cup,
Lay off the soda pop.
Don't drink those colas,
They will eat away your molars,
And the googlies and the twinkies,
Will put you on the blinkies,
Pass them by,
Also the pie.

Chorus: Look on the sunny side,
The sunny, honey, funny,
bunny side.

2. Look on the sunny side,
Gas is out of sight.
Gasoline it fouls the air
And dims the heavenly light,
The blossoms get the blight.
You'll do much better hiking it,
Streaking it, or biking it,
If an auto is required
At the place where you've been hired,
Stay at home,
Tell them you're tired.

Chorus.

3. Look on the sunny side,
Your old man left you flat.
Your old man was a nuisance,
He criticized your cat,
He wore your favorite hat.
When you felt like you were dyin,
He would split and leave you cryin,
When you did not need him there,
He'd be crawlin in your hair,
Pass him by,
Also the pie.

Chorus.

"Look on the Sunny Side"
Words and music by Malvina Reynolds
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Ms. Reynolds

We won't have time for all the songs we had in mind for today, but I'll just mention the fact that I wrote a song called "It Isn't Nice," which was picked up. It was written at the time of the big demonstrations in the South to improve conditions of Blacks all over the country. Oh, well, I'll sing you a little of it.

1. It isn't nice to block the doorway,
   It isn't nice to go to jail,
   There are nicer ways to do it,
   But nice ways always fail,
   It isn't nice, it isn't nice,
   You told us once, you told us twice,
   But if that is Freedom's price,
   We don't mind.

2. It isn't nice to carry banners
   Or to sit in on the floor,
   Or to shout our cry of Freedom
   At the hotel and the store,
   It isn't nice, it isn't nice,
   You told us once, you told us twice,
   But if that is Freedom's price,
   We don't mind.

"It Isn't Nice"
Words and music by Malvina Reynolds
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Used by permission.

Ms. Reynolds

I'm not going to sing anymore, because we'll have to cut out some of the others. But I want to tell you one thing. There are many things I'm proud of in my life, and one of them is this - that song, when sung in Japanese, was banned from Japanese television by the Japanese government. You can sing it in English if you want, because no one will understand it.

The next song is called "No Hole in my Head." It has a little refrain line. It deals with banning things from television, people who feel they know better what is good for you than you do yourself. What makes them do that? They don't know anymore than you do, and maybe less, probably less about what's good for you to read, or see, or think about, or talk about.

1. Everybody thinks my head's full
   of nothin,
   Wants to put his special stuff in,
   Fill the space with candy wrappers,
   Keep out sex and revolution,
   But there's
   No hole in my head.
   Too bad.

2. They call me a dupe of this and the
   other,
   Call me a puppet on a string,
   They, they don't know my head's full
   of me and
   That I have my own special thing,
   And there's
   No hold in my head.
   Too bad.

3. I have lived since early childhood
   Figuring out what's going on, I
   Know what hurts, I know what's easy,
   When to stand and when to run,
   And there's
   No hole in my head.
   Too bad.

4. Please stop shouting in my ear, there's
   Something I want to listen to, there's
   A kind of birdsong up somewhere, there's
   Feet walking the way I mean to go,
   And there's
   No hole in my head.
   Too bad.

5. Repeat first verse.

"No Hole in my Head"
Words and music by Malvina Reynolds
c Copyright Schroder Music Co. (ASCAP) 1965
Used by permission.

Ms. Reynolds

You can understand why I've had such a hard time being picked up by a standard recording company. I was actually signed up by Columbia, and they issued one record in the five years I was signed up with them, and they were careful not to push that. So I issue my own songbooks and records. I'm my own recording company (Cassandra Records), publishing house (Schroder Music Co., 2027 Parker St., Berkeley, CA 94704), booking agent, and I do alright.

Here are some of my songbooks. You can look at them afterwards, and they'll be available, because you can't find them in the stores. You'll go mad trying to find them in the stores.

Here is a song about a young woman. It's called "On the Rim of the World." I've been invited to sing on educational TV in New York. I'm leaving on Saturday. They said they wanted me to sing three songs for a woman's program they're doing there. They're flying me all the way to New York - very nice.

Ms. Schimmel

And they've got an accompanist, but he's male; wouldn't you know it!

Ms. Reynolds

I sent them my albums and songbooks, and they picked out three songs; all three of them are over 10 years old. I thought to myself, if I get up on the screen, and people have heard me before, they'll think, hasn't Malvina written anything since 1965? But I couldn't persuade them. She said, "Your songs are eternal." What can you do? This is what I wanted to sing. So you're going to hear it, but it won't be on educational TV.

She inches along on the rim of the world,
Always about to go over,
How she can manage I never will know,
To get from one day to the other.
Scrounging a buck or a bed,
Or the share of a roof for her head,
This nobody's child, this precarious girl,
Who lives on the rim of the world.

She looks like a princess in somebody's rags,
She dreams of a world without danger,
Climbing the stairs to a room of her own,
With someone who isn't a stranger.
But now she eats what she can,
And accepts what there is for a man,
This nobody's child, this precarious girl,
Who lives on the rim of the world.

(Repeat first verse.)

"On the Rim of the World"
Words and music by Malvina Reynolds
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This is a little song that's so short I sing it twice. It's the last one I'll do. By the second time I do it, you'll know it, and you can sing it; listen carefully. This song just hit me one time. I hardly had to work. It just was there. It's just because I've been writing songs for many years. I got a bonus this time.

If you love me, if you love, love, love me,
Plant a rose for me,
And if you think you'll love me for a long, long time,
Plant an apple tree.
The sun will shine, the wind will blow,
The rain will fall and the tree will grow,
And whether you comes or whether you goes,
I'll have an apple and I'll have a rose,
Lovely to bite and nice to my nose,
And every juicy nibble will be,
A sweet reminder of the time you loved me
And planted a rose for me,
And an apple tree.

(Repeat song.)

"If You Love Me"
Words and music by Malvina Reynolds
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SAN FRANCISCO IN 1776

FATHER JOHN B. MCGLOIN, S.J.

Anne Roughton

Our next speaker is Father John McGloin, who is professor of California and San Francisco history at the University of San Francisco. He started teaching the history of San Francisco in 1960, and has taught the course to over 1400 people. He spent the last year writing a book which will be titled: *San Francisco, a Bicentennial history, 1776-1976.*

Fr. McGloin

I understand that the general topic of the workshop is the plans for the Bicentennial of the United States. My good friend Dr. Kevin Starr, the City Librarian here at SFPL, suggested that I give a talk on some phase of the Bicentennial as applying to San Francisco. I told Anne, "Well, why don't I talk about San Francisco in 1776?" That is, what was developed as San Francisco, because the name of San Francisco was not given until January 30, 1847. So that's the agreement. I won't be talking about the San Francisco of today; I'll be relating the San Francisco story to 1776 and what happened then.

I wish I had given the talk yesterday. Anne asked me to do that, but I thought I would have a meeting. Then about a week ago I found out they had cancelled the meeting, but I didn't want to interfere with Anne's program. The reason I say I

would have preferred to talk yesterday is that historians like to talk on birthdays, and yesterday was the 199th birthday of San Francisco. September 17, 1776, was the date of the foundation of the presidio, and the presidio is the beginning of what developed into San Francisco. Next year on September 17 we will have the 200th anniversary of the birthday of San Francisco.

Now, what I intend to do today is simply take that year, 1776, and tell you what happened here in - I'll use the word San Francisco, but please understand that it was not known as that, as I said, until 1847. Most cities settle for one date of origin. For example, if any of you are from Los Angeles, the police cars and the public cars down there have the seal of the City of Los Angeles with that one date on it, 1781, because that's the date of the foundation of the pueblo down there. You can't do that with regard to San Francisco. If I had a blackboard, I could indicate to you that we had a triple-pronged origin. Just think of a triangle. Number one would be San Francisco as founded as a presidio, September 17, 1776. Going across the base of the triangle, number two, San Francisco as founded as a mission, San Francisco de Asis - commonly called Mission Dolores - on October 9, 1776. Mission Dolores is kind of a colloquialism, but it's acceptable. Going to the top of this triangle, you would put number three, San Francisco as founded as a pueblo in June 25, 1835. Pueblo is Spanish for little town. All those elements amalgamated, and they became the City of San Francisco by official decree of the Common Council (read Supervisors; that's what they were called in those days), on January 30, 1847.

Every year San Franciscans gather in considerable number at Mission Dolores for an anniversary mass commemorating the birthday of their city. They next go to the Officers Club in the Presidio for a luncheon and a nostalgically impressive program, which includes a birthday toast to the city. I've gone to those for years. They include such details as raising a little wine glass and saluting San Francisco, and singing "Happy Birthday to you." Down the aisle comes *La Favorita* clothed in a very beautiful white dress and a mantilla. She is generally a descendant of one of the early Spanish or Mexican pioneers. There are always two mistakes in the program. I don't mind. I mean, I've told them many times, but... The first mistake is this. They always call it the birthday of San Francisco, which it is not. June 29 is not the birthday of San Francisco; September 17 is. Number two, as I said, they always give you that date.

What happened on June 29? Why do they use that date? Well, an interesting thing happened. Father Paloú, Francisco Paloú, a Franciscan chaplain who was with Anza, was waiting with a group of colonists in that sunnier part of San Francisco. The site for the presidio had already been chosen, but they had to get wood, nails, tools and other things up from Monterey. So they were waiting for the ship, the *San Carlos*, to come in. While they were waiting, why wait out there on the Golden Gate where it's foggy and cold, so they moved over to the site of the future mission, and on June 29, the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul on the Catholic calendar, Father Paloú offered mass. That was not the foundation of San Francisco. Most priests offer mass every day. It's played up as though he was founding something, but he wasn't founding anything. He was getting away from the fog at the Golden Gate.

Now, since I'm to talk about 1776, the history of San Francisco, on March 29, 1776, Captain Juan Bautista de Anza had designated a site for the future presidio of San Francisco. He had been sent up by the viceroy in Mexico City. Do you know the full implication of that word viceroy? He represented the king, and he had authority over life and death. The viceroy had ordered Anza to go to the Golden Gate to locate there a site for the presidio. The obedient Captain Anza arrived here on March 29, 1776, and selected a site for the future presidio of San Francisco.

Father Font, who was called by Herbert Eugene Bolton "the prince of diarists" for his precise account on that visit with Anza, wrote these quotable lines concerning what he saw on that day in 1776. This was long before the Chamber of Commerce, but I submit that Father Font would have been elected the president of the Chamber of Commerce, had we had one. The reason he's called "the prince of diarists" by Dr. Bolton is that he is so precise, and in his diary he says (he writes in Spanish; we translate):

> The port of San Francisco [he's looking at the Golden Gate; he's already investigated a bit of the Bay] is the model of nature, and may well be called the harbor of harbors; and I think that if it could be well settled like Europe, there would not be anything more beautiful in all the world, for it has the best advantages of founding in it a most beautiful city [he saw nothing there that was a city; he had the idea of the future], with all the conveniences desired by land as well as by sea, with that harbor so remarkable [he had seen it the last couple of days] and so spacious in which may be established shipyards, docks, and anything that might be wished.

That's a man of vision. He is called the prince of diarists, not only because he had this precision, but also because he had vision, which is very important.

A designation of a presidio site is not the same as putting up a presidio. On July 25, the next of my 1776 dates, a month after that mass out at Mission Dolores, the *San Carlos* came through the Golden Gate from Monterey, and that's a remarkable story. Monterey isn't very far from San Francisco by land or by sea. By sea, even in those days, with favorable winds, it was probably a day, maybe even less than that. Do you know how long it took the *San Carlos* to go from Monterey to San Francisco? 37 days. Why? It got caught in a terrific storm. It went up as far as what we now call the boundary of Oregon, missing San Francisco. They saw the Gate, and they wanted to go in, but they couldn't make it. They turned around and came back. What happened? They were still in the storm, and instead of turning - they couldn't turn - believe it or not, the record is accurate, they were blown as far south as San Diego. Finally they came back, and after 37 days they arrived.

On September 17, 1776, the birthday of San Francisco, the presidio was founded. Why do I insist that that's the birthday of San Francisco? Well, in order to get the birthday of any city, you have to get the intention of the founders. Why was Anza sent up? To found the mission? No. To found a pueblo? No. To found a presidio, a military outpost. He founded a presidio on September 17, 1776; ergo, that's the birthday of San Francisco. People argue about this sometimes, and they get emotional and so forth, but it is beyond doubt that, correctly viewed, we were founded 199 years ago yesterday, the year 1776.

Here are some pictures of the Officers Club of the Presidio of San Francisco as it is today. Well, the one authentic thing there are those old Spanish cannons which come from one of the older phases of the Presidio. They're alright, but some day I'm going to authorize one or two of my students to go out there stealthily at night and to rip that sign down (no, I'd better not do that), because the sign says, "Commandante's quarters; oldest building in San Francisco" - first mistake. "Erected in 1776" - second mistake - "as part of the presidio and used as the commandante's headquarters," and so forth, "during the Spanish and Mexican Regimes in California." Actually that building dates from 1791, or a part of it does. It amazes me that they call it the oldest building in San Francisco, because it has been pretty well rebuilt. As a matter of fact, in 1934 they put that facade on, only yesterday as far as historians are concerned. They say, "No, part of this building is original."

I say, "Would you mind showing it to me?" They will. If you go into the officers' mess, they very proudly show you a few adobe bricks. And I say, "And this, Sir, is a building? This strikes me as being a few adobe bricks." This so called "oldest building" is not the oldest building.

Now, the second of the three-pronged origins concerns the Franciscan mission known as Mission Dolores. That third prong, the 1835 pueblo, is out of my area today, so I won't go into that at all. The second part is the story of the mission. The official name of the mission is San Francisco de Asis - St. Francis of Assisi. There is a plaque on the wall of the mission as you go in, which, unfortunately, does not satisfy those interested in accuracy in historical matters. It says, "Mission Dolores" - first mistake. That's only the colloquialism; why not give it the right name, Mission San Francisco de Asis. Then you can put in, if you want, Dolores. "Founded June 29, 1776" - second mistake. "Cradle of San Francisco" - third mistake. It's the religious cradle of San Francisco; that's all. The military cradle of San Francisco is the Presidio. The religious cradle is the mission. The civil pueblo is the third cradle of San Francisco, and, of the three elements, if I asked any of you which you thought contributed more to modern San Francisco, the answer would be the pueblo. People didn't come out here in 1849 to visit a decayed Spanish mission or to visit a decayed presidio. They came out here to get gold and so forth, and they landed in that pueblo area. They built it up. Therefore, there are mistakes on that plaque. We did something a few months ago. There are more ways than one of taking care of plaques. We didn't tear it down, but we put another one up in another part. I'll read it to you in a bit.

On August 2, 1791, the present Mission Dolores was built. Alright, now, that is a building. Well, you've seen them, the presidio, those adobe bricks, I said no building. That's a building [he shows picture of Mission Dolores], even though there have been some changes. The building went through the fire and earthquake of 1906. It was not hit by the fire. The missionaries went through this earthquake business in California for a long time, so they put up wide, wide walls. They knew that they were in a land of what they called *terremotos*, of earthquakes.

Now, with regard to the history of Mission Dolores, in 1785, Father Palóu returned to Mexico. His place was taken by another Franciscan, Father Cambón. Father Cambón laid the foundation for the present church, in the construction of which, over 25,000 adobe bricks were used. Finally, on August 2, 1791, the present and still serving Mission Dolores was dedicated. During the first years of Mission Dolores there wasn't much doing as far as the spiritual fruit and so forth. The Indians could have been happy without seeing the fathers, I think; but that's another story. It took quite awhile to form a group. The foundation date of the present mission building is August 2, 1791, and that makes it, without the shadow of a doubt, the oldest building in San Francisco.

Now, as I say, that plaque has bothered me for years, but for reasons I indicated, there's not a whole lot I can do about it. But sometimes you get good moments in this business of history, and along about six or seven months ago, I was visited by the historian of California State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Now, I knew nothing about them, but she said, "We're having a state convention in March and, since the Bicentennial is coming up, we'd like to leave something behind us in the way of a plaque, or something like that." She continued, "I went to see the pastor of Mission Dolores, and he said, 'Well, why don't you go over and see Father McGloin; maybe he's got a few ideas on the subject.'" And I said, "Well, bless you; I've been waiting for you for a long, long time." They had money, and I knew they could actually put that plaque up there, if they wanted. She said, "Well, I'll take it up with the committee," and she phoned back and said, "Fine, we're quite willing to do it; now, what do you want put on there?" I said,

"Alright, let's date it accurately." Therefore, if you go into Mission Dolores, go in the regular way and there's a gift shop; then go out left into the cemetery. Right on the wall, right there in imperishable bronze, just as imperishable as the mistaken plaque, you will find a plaque which we dedicated March 12, 1975.

We checked very carefully. I said, "Every word of this has got to mean something, has got to count, because it will be there long after I'm gone and the Daughters are gone. I wanted to be accurate, so I wrote to Father Maynard Geiger, the Franciscan historian at Mission Santa Barbara. Everything he does is superb and very accurate. I said, "Father Maynard, here is what I want to put on that plaque, but I don't want to do it until you examine every word and tell me whether they are all right. He said, "Well, since you're going to use the real title, the Spanish title, why don't you have on it Mision, with one "s", "Mision San Francisco de Asis"; and then underneath, second, in bronze, "Mission Dolores."

> This edifice, the construction of which was started in 1788, was dedicated August 2, 1791. An adobe structure in use since that time, it is the oldest building in San Francisco. Original adobe brick walls and roof tiles are still in place. Plaque placed by the California State Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Edward E. Jones, State Regent, March 12, 1975.

Every dog has its day. It took me 25 years, and I never would have done it without the Daughters. To my mind, this cancels two things. First of all, it cancels that sign outside of the Officers Club, "the oldest building," and it cancels indirectly the plaque which you see going into the mission. If anybody wants to ask, "Which is right?", I think that I can prove that ours is right.

Those are the dates in 1776 that pertain to San Francisco history. I won't go on to anything else, because I'm deliberately confining myself to 1776. My topic was "San Francisco in 1776," and I analyzed the two components of the three-pronged origin of San Francisco, which was dedicated, first of all, as a presidio, September 17, and as a mission three weeks later, October 9, 1776.

That's my story. I'd be happy to answer any questions though.

Question

What was San Francisco called prior to 1835?

Fr. McGloin

First of all, it was called the presidio. The Presidio of San Francisco was called the presidio just as it is today. The mission was called Mision San Francisco de Asis. However, I imagine it was called Dolores in the beginning. Remember, I said it's not slang; it's a colloquialism. That mass on June 29, 1776, was right across from the Laguna de los Dolores, a shallow lagoon which beached right there, and ran to the bay. It was called the Laguna de los Dolores, because on March 28, 1776, Father Paloú went out there and selected a site for the mission, and it happened to be La Fiesta de Nuestra Senora de los Dolores - the Feast of Our Lady of Sorrows. The Spanish always followed the church calendar. The name Dolores transferred to the Mission. I have no objection to that name. It's a nice name, but it isn't the official name.

The pueblo was known as Yerba Buena. Why? Yerba buena in Spanish means sweet smelling herb. You can still get some of it, by the way, if you go over to Goat Island. Yerba Buena Island is the real name. We don't call it that. We call it Goat Island, because there were goats there. A couple of my students took a little

hike there, and they came back with some mint herb, the yerba buena. I forgot to bring it with me. I have it pressed. On the January 30, 1847 date, which I mentioned earlier, the Common Council said, "Well, why not put it altogether," and therefore, "The name Yerba Buena is extinguished, and we are henceforth to be known as San Francisco."

Question

Why was the mission so far from the presidio?

Fr. McGloin

Good point, although not difficult to answer these days. You know our marvelous September weather - well, it's pretty nice down here, but it's blowing a bit out on the hilltop where USF is. We've been having some very foggy days. When I went out to class in another building this morning at 8:10, there was a very, very heavy fog. That's the answer to your question. They wouldn't put a mission out there. Twin Peaks is a natural boundary that keeps the fog away, and if sun is shining anywhere in San Francisco, it's generally in that area out by Mission Dolores.

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-------. *The Patriot's Handbook; a syllabus and study guide to the American Revolution.* Washington, D.C., People's Bicentennial Commission, 1973. $1.00.
A bibliography of books on the American Revolution. Recommended.

-------. *Quiz Book of the American Revolution.* N.Y., Bantam Books, 1975. $1.25 pb.
"A star spangled collection of trivia, puzzles and word games."

-------. *Voices of the American Revolution.* N.Y., Bantam Books, 1975. $1.75.
"The story of how the Declaration of Independence came to be--in the fiery words of the founding fathers."

People's Bicentennial Commission National Newsletter. Published approximately every 3 weeks. $18.00/year. Ann Arbor Committee of Correspondence, c/o Phil Cushway, 819 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.
BARC has not seen. "The newsletter includes supplements on various subjects; e.g.: a) old-timey, northern folk music, b) origin and significance of 'Don't tread on me' slogan, c) oral history, etc." - *SRRT Newsletter*, #34, March 1975.

1776 Magazine. Monthly. $15.00/year. 1776 Magazine Inc., Suite 425, Valley Forge Plaza, King of Prussia, Pa. 19406.
BARC has not seen. The advertisement says: "The magazine will rekindle the Spirit of '76 with actual day by day accounts of the dramatic events of that year. Each issue will offer up to 200 pages of full color photographs and illustrations enlivened by informative historical vignettes written by distinguished historians. A limited one year issue available by subscription only."

Shirakawa, Yoshikazu. *Eternal America.* Kodansha, 1975. $60.00.
The famed Japanese photographer has "turned his camera to the American wilderness and produced a most striking collection of nature photographs." - *America.*

Smith, Page. *A New Age Now Begins: a people's history of the American Revolution.* N.Y., McGraw-Hill, 1976. 2 vols. $24.95.
Will be published April 1976. *Publisher's Weekly* says: "This massive 'people's history' reads like a blockbuster novel. Vast as it is, his narrative unfolds with compelling ease and liveliness, builds with cumulative power in a sequence of chapters so well wrought that history long familiar to the average reader becomes a new experience."

Stage, John Lewis and Dan Lacy. *The Birth of America.* N.Y., Grosset & Dunlap, 1975. $35.00.
"A masterful photographic essay on the history of the U.S. from its founding to the time of the Revolution. This is one of the most outstanding of the popular books generated by the Bicentennial." - *Library Journal.*

Stember, Sol. *The Bicentennial Guide to the American Revolution.* N.Y., Saturday Review Press, 1974. 3 vols. Vol. I, The War in the North, $12.95; Vol. II, The Middle Colonies, $8.95; Vol. III, The War in the South, $8.95. Also published in paperback, $12.85 per set.
Guide to the battlefields of the Revolution. Covers more than 600 sites - for each one it tells how to get there; what the site looks like now and how it appeared 200 years ago; what happened there; and who were the leading figures involved. Well done.

Strobell, Adah P. *"Like It Was"/The Bicentennial Games 'n Fun Handbook.* Washington, D.C., Acropolis Books, 1975. $9.95; $6.95 pb.
BARC has not seen. A book for children and adults. Subtitle: "Pageantry, crafts, music, games, recipes and pastimes of the Colonial era."

Time magazine is featuring for the Bicentennial:
A series of "Bicentennial Essays" by famous Americans. They will appear irregularly.

Time; Special 1776 Issue. Chicago, Time, Inc., 1975. $1.00.
This issue of *Time* is dated July 4, 1776. It could be described as "you are there" journalism. The magazine's editors move back two centuries and present the events of 1776 in typical *Time* style.

200 Years; a Bicentennial illustrated history of the United States. Washington, D.C., Books by U.S. News and World Report, 1973. 2 vols. $32.95.
Profusely illustrated, popular history of the U.S. Indexes pictures as well as subjects.

Weir, Mary J. "Sources for Shaping the Bicentennial," *Wilson Library Bulletin,* Vol. 49, No. 7, March 1975, pp.500-511.
Each kit contains a reprint of this article.

Wienandt, Elwyn A., comp. *The Bicentennial Collection of American Music. Volume I - 1698-1800.* Carol Stream, Ill., Hope Pub. Co., 1974. $19.95.
This will be a three volume set. Carefully edited, scholarly compilation of historic American music.

Wood, R. Coke, comp. *California - Colonial History, Time-Line 1769-1783.* Sacramento, American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of California, 1974. $2.00.
Nice, large-size, 28-page booklet which shows, on one continuous time-line, the events in New England and California during Revolutionary times.

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Compiled by Anne Roughton, Bay Area Reference Center, 9/75.

Revised 1/8/76.

* * * * * BICENTENNIAL HAPPENINGS * * * * *

A very selective sampling of projects, events, official paraphernalia and resource agencies

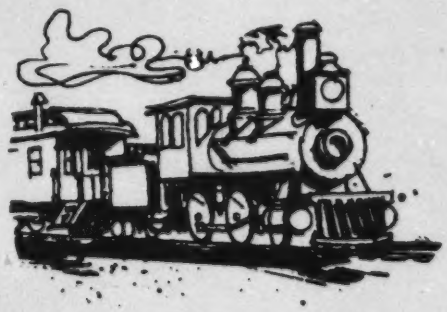
ABOVE GROUND ARCHAEOLOGY. For information contact: Dr. David Goodman, ARBA, 2401 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20276.

A nationwide project which encourages citizens to record the experiences of themselves and others to shed light on local community history. The ARBA, in conjunction with the Society for State and Local History, has published a booklet called "Above Ground Archaeology" (see documents list).

"TREES FROM THE NATION'S HISTORY". For information and kits contact: American Forest Institute, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

To commemorate America's struggle for independence, the American Forest Institute has developed a do-it-yourself kit containing seeds from four trees which have played a vital role in American history: the eastern white pine, the apple tree, the Douglas fir, and the loblolly pine. Kits come with seeds and a 72-page instruction booklet. $1.25 per kit. Minimum order is 24 kits, $30.00.

AMERICAN FREEDOM TRAIN FOUNDATION. 5205 Leesburg Pike, Suite 800, Bailey's Crossroad, VA 22041.



A travelling museum in honor of the bicentennial. The train will make stops in 76 cities across the United States. The railroad cars will house such pieces of American history as George Washington's copy of the Constitution, Benjamin Franklin's draft of the Articles of Confederation, the lunar flag and landing tape, and the first Bible printed in the U.S. Admission is $2.00 for adults and $1.00 for children.

AMERICAN ISSUES FORUM. For information contact: Darrel de Chaby, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506.

A project sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities to encourage nationwide discussions on nine topics re-examining the country's political, economic and social principle. The nationwide dialogue will occur simultaneously in every type of forum, from local community organizations to network television. Monthly topics begin with September 1975 - "A Nation of Nations" - and conclude in May 1976 - "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

BICENTENNIAL COINAGE.

New Bicentennial half dollars stamped "1776-1976" went into circulation through banks in San Francisco, July 7, 1975. A total of 190 million Bicentennial half dollars will be circulated. Heads on the new half dollar will look like the standard coin, except for the date - 1776-1976. The tail side will bear a new design - Independence Hall in Philadelphia. There are two other new Bicentennial coins - a dollar and a quarter. The face sides of both coins will be unchanged except for the mark "1776-1976." The reverse side of the dollar will bear the Liberty Bell and the moon, symbolizing the nation's rise from a colony to a world power. The reverse side of the quarter shows a colonial drummer.

BICENTENNIAL FIRE PLUGS.

It all started in South Bend, Indiana, where the town's citizens painted their 4,800 fire plugs to resemble Revolutionary War soldiers. Originated by Ruth von Karowsky as a Bicentennial project honoring individuals and ethnic groups which have contributed to American history, the "Plugs for South Bend" program involved more than 400 townspeople. Other cities are now following South Bend's lead. Copyrighted designs are available for use in other cities upon permission from Mrs. von Karowsky, 407 W. Navarre St., South Bend, IN 46616. (See: *Newsweek*, Aug. 18, 1975, p.54, and *Bicentennial Times*, Vol. I, no. 7, p.1.)

BICENTENNIAL FLAG.

The official Bicentennial flag is white in background with the national Bicentennial symbol in the center. The symbol takes the form of an American five-pointed star in white surrounded by continuous red, white, and blue stripes which form a second star. Authorized users who may purchase and display the flag under the ARBA policy are: officially recognized Bicentennial projects here and abroad; State and Federal offices; U.S. embassies and consulates; state Bicentennial commissions; etc. (See *The Bicentennial Times*, Vol. 2, 1975, p.10, for complete list.) The flag may be flown by authorized users anywhere that the American flag is flown under established flag protocol. When the two are flown together, the Bicentennial flag is immediately subordinate to the American flag, second in ranking in any flag display.

BICENTENNIAL INVENTORY OF AMERICAN PAINTINGS EXECUTED BEFORE 1914. For information contact: Miss Abigail Booth, Coordinator, Bicentennial Inventory of American Paintings, National Collection of Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

As part of its contribution to the bicentennial celebration, the National collection of Fine Arts, the museum of the Smithsonian Institution, devoted to the preservation and study of American art, has set out on a program to search for and record the whole range of American painting from the earliest years of U.S. history to the present century. The Inventory will be a massive, ordered compilation of innumerable, comparatively limited inventories, catalogs, listings which exist or can be made of museum and historical society collections; of the works of a single artist; of works held in a community's town hall, library, schools; of the paintings an individual hangs in his home or stores in a barn. The Inventory is an inventory - not a catalog. Its intention is to list paintings according to essential identifying indicators, not to analyze, authenticate, or evaluate individual works.

THE BICENTENNIAL MINUTES.

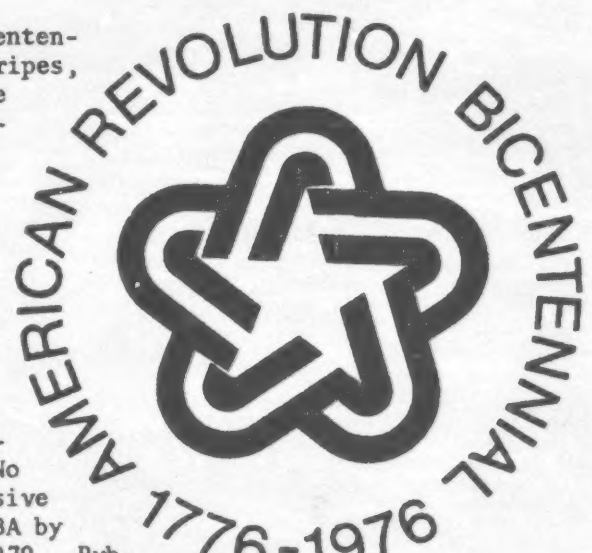
One of TV's better efforts. 732 one-minute TV spots are being shown nightly on CBS-TV. They will run through July 4, 1976. The mini-documentaries are in the 200-years-ago-today format, and are sponsored by Shell Oil. Inquiries concerning the minute spots can be sent to: Bicentennial Minutes, 7800 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90036.

BICENTENNIAL SONG.

The ARBA has decided against designating any single song, poem, hymn, or other work as "official." The Commission also voted not to recommend changes in the National Anthem.

THE BICENTENNIAL SYMBOL.

The official American Revolution Bicentennial symbol is derived from the stars, stripes, and colors of the United States flag. The symbol takes the form of an American five-pointed star in white, surrounded by continuous red, white and blue stripes which form a second star. This double star is symbolic of the two centuries which have passed since the American Revolution. There are three authorized basic treatments of the symbol: three color reproduction (red, blue, black on white), one color reproduction (black and grey on white), and one color reproduction (black on white). The circle of letters must always be set in Helvetical Regular type. No other typeface should be used. The exclusive rights in the symbol are vested in the ARBA by Public Law 91-528, approved December 7, 1970. Public notice of the ARBA adoption of the symbol, as required by law, was contained in the *Federal Register* of March 27, 1971. See: *American Revolution Bicentennial Symbol, guidelines for authorized usage, official graphics standards manual.* (1973) 35p. ii. (#Y3. Am3/6:8 Sy 6)



BICENTENNIAL YOUTH DEBATES. 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Regional Director: Dr. Louis W. Cockerham, Pacific Region Director, Bicentennial Youth Debates, University of Redlands, Redlands, CA 92373.

A national program operating in all fifty states for high school and college age youth. Each participating institution will conduct three events - Lincoln-Douglas Debate; Extemporaneous Speaking; Persuasive Speaking. Representatives in each of these events will proceed to the next contest level - District, Sectional, Regional, National. The Debates will involve the nation's youth in an exploration of the fundamental human issues at the core of the American experience. Sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

BICENTENNIAL WAGON TRAIN/TRAIL RIDERS PILGRIMAGE. For information contact: George Ebner, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Bicentennial Commission, William Penn Memorial Museum, Harrisburg, PA 17120.

A train of covered wagons, one for each state, will cross the nation from west to east, using old trails wherever possible, stopping at Bicentennial communities en route.

BIKECENTENNIAL '76. P.O. Box 1034, Missoula, Montana 59801.

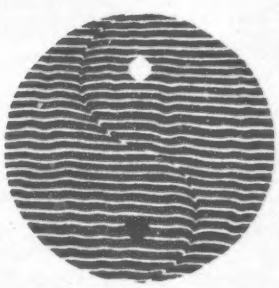
The Bikecentennial '76 Organization estimates that at least 30,000 cyclists from many parts of the world will travel the "Trans-America Trail" in 1976. Although the trail will not be inaugurated until May 16, 1976, the organization's staff is hard at work developing northern and southern routes, both of which will begin at Astoria, Oregon (landmark of the Lewis and Clark expedition) and terminate in colonial Virginia (Jamestown, Yorktown, Williamsburg). Bikecentennial '76 plans to sponsor a variety of pedal tours ranging from one to twelve weeks at a likely cost of $80 per week, or approximately $400 for a 76-day coast-to-coast trip. Write for more information.

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT NETWORK (CIN). For information contact: Citizen Involvement Network, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A three-year campaign keyed to the American Bicentennial is being launched to involve more citizens in community decision-making.

ERA '76. For information contact: ERA '76 Telethon Committee, 1541 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90024; 144 Constitution Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002; 226 W. 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

An in-the-works fund raising project to raise the dollars to push for those last ratifications of the Equal Rights Amendment - and to stave off debilitating rescission moves in the state legislatures.



LIFE, INFLUENCE & ROLE OF THE CHINESE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1776-1960. Chinese Historical Society of America, 17 Adler Place, San Francisco, CA 94133.

A national conference sponsored by the Chinese Historical Society of America, held at the University of San Francisco, July 10-12, 1975. Hopes to encourage the study, disseminate information, and continue work dealing with the Chinese influence after the Bicentennial observances.

MID-AMERICA ALL-INDIAN CENTER. 1650 E. Central, Wichita, Kansas 67214.

A social service and cultural organization which has a four-pronged program of manpower services, health and nutrition programs, social welfare assistance, and cultural programs. The Center was founded on the principle that Indian people can best serve the needs of other Indians and on a desire to share and perpetuate the Indian culture with the non-Indian community. Ground was broken in early 1975

for the National Indian Center at the confluence of the Big and Little Arkansas Rivers. Occupancy in the multi-purpose building is expected in April, 1976.

NATIONAL FREDERICK DOUGLASS CENTER, CEDAR HILL, WASHINGTON, D.C. For information contact: Afro-American Bicentennial Corp., 1420 N Street, N.W., Suite 101, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Cedar Hill was Frederick Douglass' home from 1877 to 1895. The memorial center will include his home and additional facilities to make his life and his story a living example for the people of the entire nation.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BICENTENNIAL EVENTS. To obtain list of events send for: Bicentennial Events Calendar, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Has a number of bicentennial observances scheduled in Northern California parks. Examples: Yosemite National Park, demonstration Indian villages and cultural center. Revival of old mining camps along Tuolumne River.

NATIONAL VISITOR CENTER. Room 200, Union Station, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Historic Union Station in Washington, D.C. will be transformed by 1976 into a modern National Visitor Center to serve as the "Gateway to the Nation's Capital" for more than 50 million anticipated visitors during the Bicentennial. The Center will have freestanding exhibits, information booths, and two movie theaters. A multi-lingual staff will answer general questions about directions, accommodations and city resources. The facility will open July 4, 1976.

OPERATION SAIL '76. One World Trade Center, Room 72N, New York, N.Y. 10048.

This will be an international regatta of sailing ships from many nations. The regatta, comprising sailing ships from Germany, Britain, Scandinavia, Spain, France, Italy and other lands, will sail from Spain to Bermuda, and then to New York Harbor, to arrive there July 4, 1976. On the same day there will also be a gathering in San Francisco Bay of square-rigger ships from navies of Pacific Ocean nations.

RE-ENACTMENT OF JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA EXPEDITION. Sponsored by: Arizona Bicentennial Commission, 949 E. Second St., Tucson, Arizona 85719.

A re-enactment of the Juan Bautista de Anza Expedition, which brought the first European settlers to California. A group of 240 horseback riders left Horcasitas, Mexico, September 25, 1975, and is travelling through Arizona and California on a nine-month trek to San Francisco where the original settlers established Mission Dolores and the Presidio in 1776. The projected arrival time in San Francisco is June, 1976.

THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON. For information contact: Jack Masey, Director of Design and Exhibitions, ARBA, 2401 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20276.

An exhibition spanning 120 years of American history. It follows the careers of Franklin and Jefferson through the important times during the formulation of the Declaration of Independence throughout the Revolutionary War and during the early stages of the Constitutional Government. The exhibition premiered at the Grand Palais in Paris where it broke all attendance records for foreign exhibitions. After concluding a tour of Warsaw and London, the exhibition will begin its tour of the United States at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City next January. It is scheduled for Los Angeles in November 1976.

WORLD THEATER FESTIVAL. For information contact: Alexander H. Cohen, Producer, Alexander H. Cohen Productions, Schubert Theater, 225 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10028.

More than 40 of the world's leading theater companies will perform in the United States for a cultural Bicentennial salute in 1976. They will play in New York City and thirteen other major U.S. cities. The Festival is scheduled to open in March 1976.

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* For complete listings of national and state activities see the following: *

"CALIFORNIA PLANS FOR THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATION". American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of California, 1501 Eighth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. $5.00 (prepaid) 164p.

Lists Official ARBCC Projects; Official City Bicentennial Programs in California; Official County Bicentennial Programs in California. Each projected program conforms to at least one of the three themes put forward by the national American Revolution Bicentennial Administration - "Heritage '76"; "Horizons '76"; "Festival USA".

Comprehensive Calendar of Bicentennial Events; State-by-State Event Details Listed by Date. Oct., 1975. Bicentennial Publications, Supt. Documents, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. $5.70.

Contains full details on Bicentennial events by date - its geographic scope being local, state, multi-state, national and international. The emphasis in this edition is on state events. The next edition will include a general section on national programs which have numerous local and state events associated with them. Among such projects are The American Freedom Train, Bicentennial Wagon Train, Operation Sail 1976...

Encyclopedia of Associations. 9th ed. Supplement. Issue number 3, July 1975.

Pages 81-98 contain a "Special Bicentennial Supplement" - Part I, State Commissions and Historical Societies; Part II, Bicentennial Projects.

National Calendar of Bicentennial Events; Summary of Events of National and International Interest, Listed by Date. Bicentennial Publications, Supt. Documents, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 90402. July 1975. $1.05.

Summary information on events of national and international interest taking place throughout the country.

Official Master Register of Bicentennial Activities. Published by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, 2401 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20276. $5.70. (ARBA has an official form to be filled out to obtain this publication. Write to Washington office, or Western Regional office for this application.)

ARBA is the central coordinating and guidance agency created by Congress. The Master Register is a massive computerized catalog containing abstracts of Bicentennial activities officially recognized by the ARBA. To be accorded ARBA recognition, programs must follow one of three themes: *Heritage '76* - activities which deal with America's history; *Festival USA* - celebration and rediscovery of America today, emphasizing community and cultural festivities; *Horizons '76* - stressing environmental improvements, monuments, restorations.

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* * * * * NATIONAL RESOURCE ORGANIZATIONS * * * * *

Afro-American Bicentennial Corporation. 1420 N Street, N.W., Suite 101, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A private non-profit organization established in 1970 for the purpose of developing and implementing projects for the forthcoming Bicentennial that will express the desires and meet the needs of Black Americans in line with the expressed principles and ideals of the American Revolution. Write for list of ABC projects to date and projects under development - "Beyond the fireworks of '76".

American Association for State and Local History. 1315 Eighth Ave., South, Nashville, Tenn. 37203.

Plans to hold two-day workshops in various regions of the U.S. which will deal with the meaning of the Revolution today and will discuss methods of conveying this feeling to the public. Main project is the sponsorship of Bicentennial State Histories. One volume will be written about each state by writers such as Bruch Catton (Michigan), Charles T. Morrissey (Vermont), and Louis B. Wright (South Carolina).

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA). 2401 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20276. John W. Warner, Administrator.

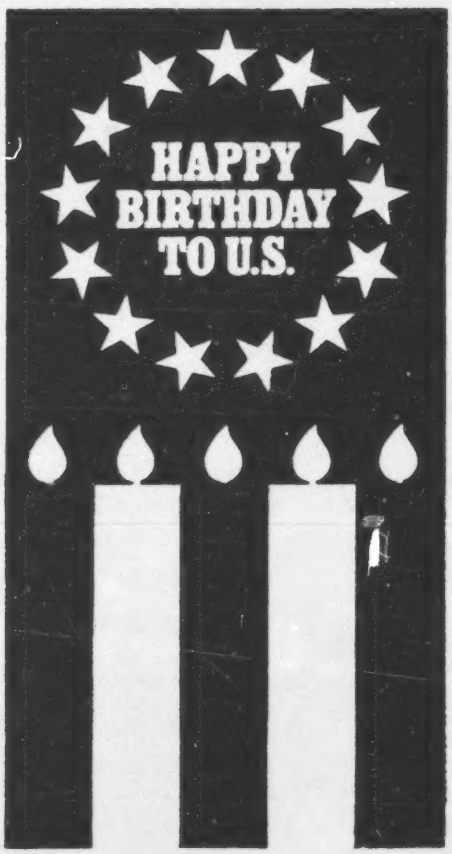
Established by Congress to prepare an overall program and coordinate activities commemorating the 200th anniversary of the American Revolution and the birth of the United States. Draws on resources of public, private, civic, and other organizations for planning and implementation.

Center for the Documentary Study of the American Revolution. Room 306, National Archives Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20408.

Established by the National Archives in honor of the Bicentennial, the Center will provide access to the various resources of the National Archives to interested persons. Conferences, lectures and symposia relating to research of Revolutionary subjects have been held and will continue during the Bicentennial years.

National Trust for Historic Preservation. 740-748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has two financial assistance programs through which a community can obtain the necessary funds for preserving buildings and sites of historical significance. One program, the National Historic Preservation Fund, provides money for restoration projects, while the second, the Consultant Services Grant Program, aids organizations in locating and funding consultants needed to solve specific preservation problems. Information and a two-page application for Grant Program may be obtained from the Director, Dept. of Field Services, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 740-748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Information about the National Historic Preservation Fund, membership, or the purchase of the Bicentennial Kit for $3.00, containing pamphlets on historic preservation planning, can be obtained by writing to the National Trust for Historic Preservation at the above address.



People's Bicentennial Commission. 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Purpose is to promote a noncommercial bicentennial celebration. Sponsors research and educational programs on the American Revolution, including radio commentaries, speakers bureau, feature service, organizing guides, and study outlines.

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Compiled by
Sandra Drissen and Anne Roughton,
BARC, 9/17 & 18/75.

Updated 12/10/75.

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THE CELEBRATION OF THE REVOLUTION'S BICENTENNIAL

Selected Federal Documents

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration

Above Ground Archaeology. American Revolution Bicentennial. 1974. 18p. (SDC#Y 3.Am 3/6:2 Ar 2) SuDocs, 60¢.
Ideas for preserving clues to the past and how to organize the search. (See BARC's "Bicentennial Happenings" list.)

American Revolution Bicentennial Symbol, guidelines for authorized usage, official graphics standards manual. 1973. 35p. ii. (SDC# Y 3.Am 3/6:8 Sy 6)

Bicentennial Times. (Monthly) (SDC# Y 3.Am 3/6:7-2) Free.
A newspaper which gives current information about national, state and local Bicentennial activities.

Official Master Register of Bicentennial Activities. 4th ed., Jan. 1975. (SDC# Y 3.Am 3/6:2/R 26) $5.70.
Computer generated listing of Bicentennial activities - indexes by location and date and keyword. Gives detailed project information for 4,619 projects and 1,512 events.

Hearings "American Revolution Bicentennial Commission," August 1 & 2, 1972, before the Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations, Senate Judiciary Committee, 92nd Cong., 2d Sess. 639p. (SDC# Y 4.J 87/2:Am 3/3)
These hearings were held to allow the Bicentennial Commission to report on its progress and also to allow all the critics of the Commission (and there were many) an opportunity to express their ideas of what the Commission should or should not be doing. It tries to answer the questions, "Do American citizens really care about a Bicentennial?", "Should there be a celebration at all?", "Is there anything to celebrate?".

Hearings "American Revolution Bicentennial Administration," March 14 & 15, 1973, before Subcommittee No. 2, House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, 93rd Cong., 1st Sess. 314p. (SDC# Y 4.J 89/1:93-6)
Hearings which lead to Public Law 93-179 (12/11/73), establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

National Archives and Records Service

Documents from America's Past. Reproductions of Historical Documents in the National Archives. National Archives General Information Leaflet No. 13. (SDC# GS 4.22:13/3) Free from National Archives, GSA, Washington, D.C. 20408.
Lists facsimiles of documents in the Archives. Majority are oversize and good for Bicentennial displays. For instance: Declaration of Independence, 29" x 35", 45¢. Constitution, 31" x 38", 45¢. Bill of Rights, 31" x 33", 45¢.

Select Picture List [of] *the Revolutionary War*. National Archives General Information Leaflet No. 12. (SDC# GS 4.22:12) Free.
Lists photographic copies of works of art in the Archives: "Portraits of Patriots", "Portraits of Tories", "War at Sea", "Campaign in the West", etc. Available in prints and slides. Unfortunately, all are black and white.

National Park Service. U.S. Dept. of the Interior

National Park Service Guide to the Historic Places of the American Revolution, by James V. Murfin. 1973. (SDC# I 29.9/2:Am 3) GPO. $1.90. Stock No. 2405-00517.
Contains list of National, State and Local historic sites mostly on the eastern seaboard; a chronology of political and military events of the Revolution; and a Reading List. Lavishly illustrated with photographs and maps, some in color. A "must" for the Bicentennial collection.

National Park Guide for the Handicapped. (SDC# I 29.9/2:H 19) GPO. 40¢. Stock No. 2405-0286.
A guide to those parks that have special facilities for the deaf, blind, wheelchair visitors and heart and special medical visitors. Brochure is illustrated. List is alphabetical by state. Also lists those parks that do not have facilities for the handicapped.

Historical Handbook Series. (SDC# I 29.58:)
A series of handbooks describing the historical and archaeological areas in the National Park System. Three of these handbooks are listed here. Many are sold at the Government Bookstore, Federal Building, 450 Golden Gate Ave., S.F. Prices range from 50¢ to $1.00 each. All of them are attractively illustrated with good drawings and photographs. Some include "Suggested Readings" - both books and periodical articles.

Independence (National Historical Park, Philadelphia) Handbook No. 17, SDC# I 29.58:17.

Statue of Liberty, Handbook No. 11, SDC# I 29.58:11. 55¢.

Yorktown and the Siege of 1781, Handbook No. 14, SDC# I 29.58:14.

Signers of the Declaration; historic places commemorating the signing of the Declaration of Independence. 1973. 310p. (SDC# I 29.2:H 62/9/2.18) GPO. $5.65. Stock No. 2405-00496.
Contains biographical sketches of signers; a survey of historic sites and buildings and a history of the Declaration. Beautifully illustrated with black and white photographs and maps.

Library of Congress

The American Revolution; a selective reading list. 1968. SDC# LC 1.12/2:R 32. 50¢.
A rather sophisticated bibliography which contains eyewitness accounts by men and women involved in the Revolution and also scholarly evaluations of the military, diplomatic, and cultural aspects. It includes also some children's literature and a small fiction list.

Creating Independence, 1763-1789; background reading for young people. A selected annotated bibliography compiled by Margaret N. Coughlan. 1972. (SDC# LC 2.2:In 2/5/763-89) 75¢.
Criteria for selection: factual accuracy; organization and format; clear writing; skill in bringing history to life; and a point of view that broadens the understanding of the Revolutionary and current problems. Only about one-fourth to one-third of the books read met these standards. Contains only a limited number of novels and fictionalized biographies. Textbooks are omitted. The bibliography itself has an attractive format and is well illustrated.

The following Library of Congress documents are not available at San Francisco Public Library for a review; however, they seem important enough to be considered for purchase:

Americana in Children's Books. 1974. 28p. LC Card 74-27536. $1.25.
"Charmingly illustrated, this catalog offers a selection of materials demonstrating the growth of American juvenile publishing from colonial times to the present."

Leadership in the American Revolution: papers presented at the third Library of Congress symposium on the American Revolution, May 9 & 10, 1974. 135p. LC Card 74-30110. $4.50.
"...cover political, congressional, intellectual, military, and psychological aspects of Revolutionary leadership."

Manuscript Sources in the Library of Congress for Research on the American Revolution. 1975. 372p. LC Card 74-5404. SDC# LC 1.2:M 31/3. $8.70.
"Covering the period 1763-89, the guide describes 1,617 collections of domestic papers and copies of materials in foreign archives...."

To Set a Country Free; an account derived from the exhibition in the Library of Congress commemorating the 200th anniversary of American independence. 1975. 74p. LC Card 74-8556. $4.50.

Twelve Flags of the American Revolution. 1974. 16p. LC Card 73-10402. $1.25.
"Describes and illustrates flags reproduced for the exhibition on the Bicentennial of American Independence, "To Set a Country Free" (see above).

Smithsonian Institution

The Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution 1770-1800. 1973. SDC# SI 11.2:B 56/770-800. GPO. $2.05 paper. Stock No. 4706-0012.
A profusely illustrated, 71-page booklet prepared by the Education Department of the National Portrait Gallery for use by students and teachers for an exhibition which visually documented the contribution of black Americans to the military phase of the Revolutionary War and to the arts, sciences, politics and religion of America. (For the complete exhibition and historic text see Kaplan, Sidney, *The Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution 1770-1800*, published by the N.Y. Graphic Society in association with the Smithsonian Institution Press, 1973, $17.50, 241p.)

"The Dye Is Now Cast"; the road to American independence, 1774-1776. Smithsonian Institution Press, 1975. SDC# SI 11.2:Am 3/4, publication no. 5312. "Paperback edition for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. Write for current price information, Stock no. 047-001-00121."
A 328-page catalog to an exhibition on the Revolutionary War at the National Portrait Gallery. Beautifully illustrated, with a format that makes it a visual delight.

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Compiled by Gil McNamee, BARC, 9/17 & 18/75

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CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO IN 1776

The following list includes books that are not in print only when I felt they needed to be mentioned as reminders that SFPL has them and can use them as resources for your questions. It is not a definitive list of all books on California and San Francisco in 1776, but it is a representative one.

* * *

Beilharz, Edwin A. *Felipe de Neve: first governor of California.* California Historical Society, 1971. $12.95.
"...drawn from Neve's own correspondence and other documents of that age in the Bancroft Library and in the archives of Spain and Mexico." Bibliography.

Berger, John A. *The Franciscan Missions of California.* G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1941. o.p.
A few chapters of introductory history, then a chapter apiece for the 21 mission stations. Well received when it appeared, Rolle (op.cit.) says it is useful. Illustrated with photographs.

Boulton, Herbert Eugene. *Anza's California Expeditions.* Russell, 1966, reprint of 1930 edition. 5 vols. $75.00.
One of the major primary resource tools for 18th century California history. The first volume is available on its own (see below).

-------. *Outpost of Empire.* Russell, 1966, reprint of 1931 edition. $16.50. (*Anza's California Expeditions, Vol. 1.*)
The story of the founding of San Francisco by one of California's most eminent historians.

Chapman, Charles E. *History of California: the Spanish period.* Scholarly Press, 1971, reprint of 1936 edition. $29.50.
A popular history by a well respected historian. John Berger (op.cit.) called it "a scholarly and readable volume."

Eldredge, Zoeth Skinner. *The Beginnings of San Francisco from the Expedition of Anza, 1774, to the City Charter of April 15, 1850.* Published by the author, 1912. o.p.
Appears on standard bibliographies.

Engelhardt, Fr. Zephyrin. *San Francisco: or, Mission Dolores.* Franciscan Herald Press, 1924. o.p.
John A. Berger (op.cit.) says "no writer on the subject can dispense with Father Engelhardt's great work, although he must make occasional allowance for that churchman's biased judgment of evidence." Illustrations.

Fages, Pedro. *A Historical, Political and Natural Description of California.* "By Pedro Fages, Soldier of Spain". Ballena Press, 1972. $3.95 pb.
Written for the Viceroy in 1775. Newly translated from the Spanish by Herbert Ingraham Priestly, of UC. The translator says: "One of the earliest descriptions of California. Fages' description of the California Indians is recognized as of the first importance to ethnology."

Galvin, John, ed. *The First Spanish Entry into San Francisco Bay: 1775.* John Howell Books, 1971. $7.50.
The journal of Father Vicente Santa Maria, translated into English and given in the original Spanish. Bibliography. Maps. Illustrations.

Geiger, Maynard J. *Life and Times of Fray Junipero Serra.* Academy of American Franciscan History, 1959. 2 vols. o.p.
Geiger's translation of Palou's life of Serra is in print, but his own biography, which appears on many bibliographies, is not.

Hittell, John S. *A History of the City of San Francisco.* Bancroft, 1878. o.p.
"Written at the request of the committee appointed to manage the celebration in San Francisco of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence." One section describes the goings-on in San Francisco during the centennial celebration of 1876.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke, and Hero E. and Ethel G. Rensch. *Historic Spots in California.* 3d ed. Revised by William N. Abeloe. Stanford U. Press, 1966. $12.95. (Cited in BIP as 2d rev. ed.)
A county-by-county history of California which has become a standard reference work. Very useful bibliographies at the end of each chapter. Counties are arranged alphabetically in this edition.

Lavender, David. *California: Land of New Beginnings.* Harper & Row, 1972. $10.00.
Comprehensive one-volume history, suitable for Y.A. One reviewer said: "There may be other histories of California as good as this...but there are none so vividly written, so exciting to read. Lavender has, as usual, endowed the past with an interest and a sense of reality that is unique." Bibliography.

Lewis, Oscar. *San Francisco: Mission to Metropolis.* Howell-North, 1966. $6.95.
Popular history with lots of pictures.

Mackey, Margaret Gilbert, and Louise Pinkney Sooy. *Early California Costumes, 1769-1847.* Stanford U. Press, 1932. o.p.
Illustrated descriptions of costume presented with the hope that they would be "helpful to those who are interested in reconstructing the fiesta and siesta days of California." From Native Americans to Spanish priests and soldiers, the emphasis is on men's costumes. Bibliography.

Palou, Francisco. *Palou's Life of Fray Junipero Serra.* Translated and annotated by Maynard J. Geiger. Academy of American Franciscan History, 1955. $10.00.
A well-respected translation done by one of Serra's best known biographers. Palou's is considered the "basic" biography of Serra.

Repplier, Agnes. *Junipero Serra, pioneer colonist of California.* Doubleday, 1949. o.p.
Well received by reviewers when it first appeared in 1933. This author's works are being reprinted, but this title is not currently available.

Richman, Irving B. *California under Spain and Mexico, 1535-1847.* Cooper Square, reprint of 1911 edition. $14.00.
Rolle (op.cit.) calls this "a good general account of the first colonization of California." Appendices include a list of the Spanish founders of San Francisco. Notes and sources occupy 140 pages of this 540-page work.

Rolle, Andrew F. *California: a history.* 2d ed. Thomas Y. Crowell, 1969. $12.75. (Text edition $9.95)
A college level textbook on California history. Illustrated. The bibliographic lists at the end of each chapter direct readers to primary and secondary source material.

Sunset Magazine, editors of. *The California Missions: a pictorial history.* Lane, 1964. $14.95.
Colorful pictorial history by popular California publisher.

Wood, R. Coke, comp. *California - Colonial history time-line 1769-1783.* American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of California, 1974. $2.00.

A 28-page booklet outlining the history of California and the history of the colonies on the east coast of North America from 1769 to 1783. Points out the differences in cultures, habits, language and dress of the two coasts during these years. Address of publisher: 1501 Eighth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

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Compiled by Bonnie Jo Dopp, BARC, 9/17 & 18/75

THE WAY WE WERE

CUSTOMS, COSTUMES, DAILY LIFE AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES

323.3
Bridenbaugh, Carl. *Cities in Revolt; urban life in America, 1943-1776.* Knopf, 1955. $10.95. Also published in paperback by Oxford Univ. Press, $4.50.
A study of urban life in the colonies as evidenced by the circumstances in the five largest cities: Boston; New York; Newport; Philadelphia; and Charlestown. "Not a single page seems distant or didactic." - Kirkus.

326.974
Greene, Lorenzo J. *The Negro in Colonial New England, 1620-1776.* Atheneum, 1968. $3.95 pb. Reprint of a thesis, Columbia Univ., 1942.
A survey of New England's slave trade and the sale of Negroes in its slave markets is followed by a discussion of the social, political and economic repercussions of the buying and selling of slaves upon Puritan institutions.

331.54
Smith, Abbot E. *Colonists in Bondage; white servitude and convict labor in America.* Norton, 1971. $3.45 pb. Reprint of 1971 edition.
Book about the white people who went to the British colonies of North America and who, because they were unwilling or unable to pay the cost of their own passage, became bond servants for a period of years to some colonial master who paid it for them. They were variously known as indentured servants, redemptioners, or white servants.

391.073
Earle, Alice M. *Two Centuries of Costume in America, 1620-1820.* 2 vols. Peter Smith. $13.00 set. Also published in paperback by Tuttle, $5.50 set.
A history of early apparel worn by men, women and children. Extensive information on accessories. Adequate illustrations.

391.073
Evans, Mary. *How To Make Historic American Costumes.* Finch Press. $11.00. Reprint of 1942 edition.
Practical guide to historic American costumes, with simple patterns for making them, suggestions as to materials and accessories. Includes patterns for American Indian, Eskimos, Colonists and 18th and 19th century dress.

391.073
McClellan, Elizabeth. *Historic Dress in America 1607-1870.* Blom. 2 vols. in 1. $11.75. Reprint of 1910 edition.
Begins with the time of the earliest Spanish occupation of the continent and concludes with the opening of the 19th century. The dress of men, women, nobles, commoners, and soldiers, is minutely described. Excellent illustrations.

396.0975
Spruill, Julia Cherry. *Women's Life and Work in the Southern Colonies.* Russell, 1969. $15.00. Reprint of 1938 ed. Also published in paperback by Norton, $3.75.
Explores the everyday life, inside and outside the home, of women living in the English colonies of the South. "A piece of very informative and intensely interesting research." - N.Y. Times.

396.9
Holliday, Carl. *Woman's Life in Colonial Days.* Corner House, 1968. $8.50. Reprint of 1922 edition.
Listed in Harvard Guide to American History and several other bibliographies.

609.73
Tunis, Edwin. *Colonial Craftsmen and the Beginnings of American Industry.* World Pub. Co., 1965. $3.95.
A graphic account of 18th century American handicrafts and industry opening with a sketch of economic history up to about 1830 and the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution.

621.908
Sloane, Eric. *A Museum of Early American Tools.* Funk & Wagnalls, 1964. $7.50.
Presents pen-and-ink sketches of more than a hundred early American tools and wooden artifacts - everything from a hewing hatchet to an apple butter paddle.

641.5973.
The American Heritage Cookbook. Am. Heritage Press, 1969. $6.95.
A collection of American recipes selected from old cookbooks and adapted to present methods and equipment.

641.5975
Carson, Jane. *Colonial Virginia Cookery.* Univ. Pr. of Virginia, 1968. $4.00 pb.
Contains drawings of colonial kitchen equipment and information about provisions and menus, various cooking methods, and preserving food. Includes instructions on how "to ragoo a piece of beef", and a recipe for "Pigeons transmogrified."

709.73
Davidson, Marshall B. *The American Heritage History of Colonial Antiques.* Am. Heritage Pub. Co., 1967. o.p.
Comprehensive, authoritative and generously illustrated volume on the emergence of the decorative styles we call "early American." Inlcudes pictures of over 800 objects.

745
Yates, Raymond F. and Marguerite W. *Early American Crafts and Hobbies.* Funk & Wagnalls, 1974. $2.95. Reprint of 1954 edition.
"A treasury of skills, avocations, handicrafts and forgotten pastimes and pursuits from the golden age of the American home." Well illustrated.

746.4
Musheno, Elizabeth J. *Book of Colonial Needlework.* Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1975. $14.95 to Dec. 31; $16.95 thereafter.
Includes all kinds of colonial needlework. Discusses the different types of surface and openwork embroidery: crewel, whitework, drawnwork, faggoting, edgestiching, and stumpwork, turkeywork and candlewicking, three needle skills out of fasion today. "Good background material and reference for the craftswoman searching about for her own particular skill." - PW.

780.973
Lowens, Irving. *Music and Musicians in Early America.* Norton, 1964. $8.50.
A collection of essays presenting various aspects of American music from the 17th to 19th centuries. Described are some of the significant musical publications issued in this country plus biographical portraits of some of the outstanding American composers.

784
Brand, Oscar. *Songs of '76; a folksinger's history of the revolution.* M. Evans, 1972. $10.00; $4.95 pb.
"Being a compendium of music and verses, patriotic and treasonous, sung both by the rebels and the adherents of His Royal Majesty George III."

917.3
Axtell, James. *America Perceived; a view from abroad in the 18th century.* Pendulum Press, Inc., 1974. $2.50 pb.
A collection of first person accounts which trace America's historical development through the eyes of foreign visitors, critics and travelers.

917.3
Boorstin, Daniel. *The Americans: the colonial experience.* Random House, 1958. $12.50; $3.45 pb.
A study of the thought, politics, medicine, education, journalism, war and diplomacy of the period. Even the American accent is considered! This book is excellent for an understanding of our heritage and has a most helpful bibliography.

917.3
Dexter, Elizabeth A. *Colonial Women of Affairs; a study of women in business and the professions in America before 1776.* 2d rev. ed. Kelley. $12.50. Reprint of 1931 edition.
Mrs. Dexter searched through town and court records, old newspaper files, wills, family papers and diaries when preparing this study in 1924. It was one of the first books written about colonial women, and has lasted as one of the important works on the subject.

917.3
Dolan, J.R. *The Yankee Peddlers of Early America.* C.N. Potter, 1964. $7.50.
The author takes a look at the Yankee peddler and his place in the fabric of American life, substantiating him as a vital factor in the building of the nation and its business. "An entrancing story, told in very human terms, of the growth of American business." - LJ.

917.3
Earle, Alice M. *Child Life in Colonial Times.* Norwood Editions. $20.00. Reprint of 1899 edition.
This is an authentic and engaging picture of the typical colonial child from the cradle through school days. Includes 129 pictures: portraits of colonial children; their books and school equipment; their toys; their sports; their clothes.

917.3
Earle, Alice M. *Home Life in Colonial Times.* Berkshire Traveller, 1974. $4.95 pb. Reprint of 1898 edition.
Some typical topics covered are: the serving of meals; meat and drink; flax culture and spinning; hand-weaving; dress of the colonists; travel, transportation and taverns; Sunday in the colonies; colonial neighborliness. 142 illustrations.

917.3
Leonard, Eugenie. *The Dear-bought Heritage.* Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 1965. $15.00.
Author's purpose was "to show what the American colonial women brought with them from the seventeen countries of their origins; what they did to help in building a nation out of the primeval forests, rolling plains, and snow-capped mountains from ocean to ocean."

917.3
Randel, William P. *The American Revolution: mirror of a people.* Hammond, Inc., 1973. $14.95.
Describes the "new American" - the qualities of his life, and facets of his mind, that provided the fertile ground in which the seeds of the Revolution took root and flourished. Contains much detailed information on the daily life of the colonists. Beautifully illustrated. Very attractive, readable book.

917.3
Schlesinger, Arthur M. *The Birth of the Nation; a portrait of the American people on the eve of independence.* Knopf, 1968. $7.95.
The book's focus is on social and cultural rather than political affairs. The picture that emerges is of a people who, during more than a century and a half of growth, had acquired most of the institutions that would mark the course of American history to the present time. "Enjoyable as well as profitable reading." - Saturday Review.

917.3
Wright, Louis B. *Everyday Life in Colonial America.* Putnam, 1966. $5.60.
Author is well known scholar in the field of colonial cultural history. A topical survey of the social and economic life of colonial America.

970
Graymont, Barbara. *The Iroquois in the American Revolution.* Syracuse Univ. Press, 1972. $11.50.
The Iroquois, a politically advanced confederacy of six tribes in upper New York, were at the height of their opwer and prestige in the decades prior to the revolution. This account details how they were destroyed by the revolution. "Thoroughly researched and highly readable." - Saturday Review.

973
Morison, Samuel Eliot. *The Oxford History of the American People.* The Oxford Univ. Press, 1965. $17.50. Published in paperback by NAL, 3 vols., $1.95 each.
"Here you will find a great deal on social and economic development; horses, ships, popular sports, and pastimes; eating, drinking, and smoking habits. Pugilists will be found cheek-by-jowl with Presidents; rough-necks with reformers, artists with ambassadors. More, proportionally, than in other histories, will be found on sea power, on the colonial period in which basic American principles were established...." (Preface)

973.2
Miller, John C. *The Colonial Image.* G. Braziller, 1962. $8.50; $3.95 pb.
An anthology of colonial writing. 42 selections are arranged topically, bringing together accounts of daily life, descriptions of Indian life, narratives of migration, poetry and theology.

973.2
Schlesinger, Arthur M. *The Colonial Merchants and the American Revolution.* Ungar, 1957. $12.50. Reprint of 1918 edition. Also published in paperback by Atheneum, $4.95.
On which side were the big businessmen in the time of the revolution? This influential work finds them on both sides.

973.2
Wertenbaker, Thomas J. *The Golden Age of Colonial Culture.* 2d ed. Cornell Univ. Press, 1959. $1.95.
The author says that culture in the colonies showed the influence of four major factors in American civilization - "foreign inheritance, local conditions, continued contact with Europe, and the melting pot." Describes life and culture in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Annapolis, Williamsburg, and Charleston.

973.3
The American Heritage Book of the Revolution. Am. Heritage Pub. Co., 1958. $19.95.
"Here is as sane and illuminating a general account of the American Revolution as can be found. Its illustrations do not overshadow the text but reinforce it.... As a book for the ordinary reader it could scarcely be better." - Christian Science Monitor.

973.3
Kaplan, Sidney. *The Black Presence in the Era of the American Revolution, 1770-1800.* New York Graphic Society, Ltd., 1973. $17.50.
Documents the participation of blacks in the Revolutionary War and describes the social situation of the black population, slave and free, in the colonies. Accompanying the text is a wide variety of pictorial and documentary material, one hundred black and white facsimiles of newspaper reports, diaries, letters and other historical memorabilia, and eight pages in full color on which are reproduced paintings of the period.

973.3
Van Tyne, Claude H. *The Loyalists in the American Revolution.* P. Smith, 1929. $6.00.
Reprint of the 1902 edition.
A sympathetic treatment explaining why these conservatives could not break with England. Long considered a standard work.

973.3
Wheeler, Richard. *Voices of 1776.* Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1972. $10.00.
An eyewitness history of the American Revolution. The author has compiled a very readable collection of firsthand accounts of life in Revolutionary times. Americans and British, generals and privates, soldiers and civilians, women and men - one meets them face to face, and through their words is able to sense what it must have been like to be there.

973.314
Calhoon, Robert McCluer. *The Loyalists in Revolutionary America, 1760-1781.* Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1973. $17.50.
A study of the loyalists in the original thirteen colonies and states, from the very early stages of pre-Revolutionary controversy until the cessation of hostilities. It seeks to make the loyalists intelligible and comprehensible to readers of early American history.

973.314
Nelson, William H. *The American Tory.* Beacon Press. $3.95. Reprint of 1961 edition.
A short, readable book which examines the Tory position in the 1760's and surveys the fortunes of those who chose to remain in the colonies and of those who preferred to return to Britain. "A little jewel of a book." - American Historical Review.

973.315
Quarles, Benjamin. *The Negro in the American Revolution.* Univ. of North Carolina Press, 1961. $6.95. Also published in paperback by Norton, $1.95.
A pioneer work. "It is hoped that this work will also throw some light on race relations, or more broadly, human relations, by describing the development of attitudes and practices, civilian and military, toward an American minority in a period of crisis." (From the Preface)

973.35
Coggins, Jack. *Ships and Seamen of the American Revolution.* Stackpole Books, 1969. $12.95.
"...vessels, crews, weapons, gear, naval tactics, and actions of the War for Independence." A history of the important but less well-known sea side of the American Revolution. Book includes maps and excellent, detailed pictures of naval uniforms, ships, cannons used on board ships, and various shipboard fixtures.

973.35
Wilbur, C. Keith. *Picture Book of the Revolution's Privateers.* Stackpole Books, 1973. $4.95.
The privateers played an important, but little known, role in the Revolutionary War. This book has hundreds of illustrations, with text, which provide a behind-the-dates and battles image of how the privateers worked, fought, and lived.

973.38
Bakeless, John. *Turncoats, Traitors and Heroes.* Lippincott, 1959. $8.95.
A comprehensive, authoritative history of espionage on both sides in the American Revolution. A lot of detail, but everyone loves a well written spy story.

973.38
Wilbur, C. Keith. *Picture Book of the Continental Soldier.* Stackpole Books, 1969. $4.95.
A close-up look at how the Colonist-soldier lived, worked, fought, dressed, played, etc. The book contains authentic drawings of more than 500 tools, weapons, games, uniforms, shelters, etc., which were used by these men.

973.8
Martin, Joseph P. *Private Yankee Doodle, being a narrative of some of the adventures, dangers and sufferings of a Revolutionary soldier.* Edited by George F. Scheer. Arno, 1968. $6.50. Reprint of 1830 edition.
One of the most entertaining and informative accounts penned by a participant in the American Revolution. His story, written many years after the war when he was an old man in his 90's, is the finest first-hand account of the military side of the Revolution from a private soldier's point of view. In a simple, moving fashion, Martin reveals all of the human emotions of a young man in battle.

Biography
Forbes, Esther. *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In.* Houghton, 1942. $9.50; $3.50 pb.
The reader will discover that Paul Revere was more than a rider in the night: He will learn a great deal about life in the colonies, particularly about business and the colonial artisan.

Biography
Winslow, Anna G. *Diary of Anna Green Winslow, a Boston school girl of 1771.* Edited by Alice Morse Earle. Corner House, 1974. $7.50. Reprint of 1894 edition.
Provincial Boston and its social life and customs are faithfully recorded in this diary by Anna Winslow for her parents in far-off Nova Scotia. The diarist concentrates on matters of religion, domestic activity, lessons, fashion and entertainments.

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Compiled by Carol Coon and Anne Roughton, BARC, 9/17 & 18/75

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN FICTION

Arnow, Harriette S. *The Kentucky Trace: a novel of the American Revolution.* N.Y., Alfred A. Knopf, 1974.
The struggles of early settlers living in the Kentucky forest in Revolutionary days are convincingly re-created. "Comedy, adventure and wealth of character" - PW.

Boyd, James. *Drums.* N.Y., Scribner, 1928. $2.65 pb.
Boyd writes realistically of his hero's Johnny Fraser's service in the Revolutionary War with Paul Jones and General Morgan. "Leaves the reader the atmosphere and the soul of a vanished era" - N.Y. Herald Tribune.

Bristow, Gwen. *Celia Garth.* N.Y., T.Y. Crowell, 1959. $7.95. Also published in paperback by Popular Library, $1.50.
The story is set in South Carolina during Revolutionary times. The heroine, Celia Garth, is a spirited orphan girl working as an apprentice dressmaker in Charleston who becomes a spy for the rebels. "Adventurous and romantic, patriotic and sentimental" - Best Sellers.

Churchill, Winston. *The Crossing.* Ridgewood, N.J., Gregg, 1969, reprint of 1904 edition. $16.00.
Depicts the settlement of the Inland Empire. David Ritchie lives first in North Carolina, later joins George Rogers Clark's wilderness campaign, and finally settles in the Kentucky frontier.

-------. *Richard Carvel.* N.Y., Macmillan, 1914. $6.95.
First published in 1899. An account, narrated by the hero, of his adventures aboard a slaver from which he is rescued by John Paul Jones. The book describes sea warfare, a London interlude, and a successful love affair.

Cooper, James Fenimore. *The Spy, a tale of the neutral ground.* N.Y., Dodd, Mead, 1949. $5.50. Also published in paperback by Popular Library, $.95.
First published in 1821. The hero, the spy, is a cool, shrewd, fearless man, who is employed by General Washington. Good picture of the later Revolution period.

Edmonds, Walter D. *Drums along the Mohawk.* Boston, Little Brown, 1936. $7.95. Also published in paperback by Bantam Books, $.95.
Story tells how the Revolution affected the farmers of the Mohawk Valley - unaided, they withstood the raids of British regulars from Canada, and the Iroquois from the surrounding country. "A novel without dull moments, of drama, poetry and understanding" - N.Y. Times Book Review.

Fast, Howard. *April Morning.* N.Y., Crown, 1961. $3.95. Also published in paperback by Bantam Books, $.95. Large type edition published by Franklin Watts, $7.95.
A brief, fictionalized account of the events in Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, as observed by 15-year-old Adam Cooper. The author has "admirably recaptured the sights and sounds, the religious and political idioms, the simple military tactics and strategies of that day." - New York Times Book Review.

-------. *The Crossing.* N.Y., William Morrow, 1971. $5.95.
A retelling of the events surrounding Washington's crossing of the Delaware.

-------. *The Hessian.* N.Y., Morrow, 1972. Also published in paperback by Bantam Books, $1.25.
A Hessian drummer boy is captured by Connecticut militia and tried for what might now be called a "war crime", in which he had no direct part. "Fast is always a wonderful storyteller, and the story is a good one. Entertaining and memorable." - LJ.

Feuchtwanger, Lion. *Proud Destiny.* N.Y., Popular Library. $1.25 pb.
First published in 1947. Historical novel dealing with the years Benjamin Franklin spent in Paris trying to get Louis XVI and his ministers to send help to the revolutionists in America. "A long and leisurely book, history absorbingly presented but without romantic fictionalization" - Kirkus.

Fletcher, Inglis. *Toil of the Brave.* N.Y., Bantam Books, 1971. $.95 pb.
First published in 1946. The time is 1779, and the southern campaign of the Revolution is the background. The hero is Captain Huntley, a liaison officer for General Washington. "Pageantry, color and high romance." - N.Y. Times Book Review.

-------. *The Scotswoman.* N.Y., Bantam Books, 1973. $1.25 pb.
First published in 1954. The story of Flora MacDonald who saved Bonnie Prince Charlie. There is action, adventure and romance as the Scots clansmen are torn by conflicting loyalties in an alien land during the Revolution.

Forbes, Esther. *Johnny Tremain, a novel for young and old.* Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1943. $4.95. Also published in paperback by Dell, $.95. Large Type edition published by Franklin Watts, $8.95.
In 1773 the orphan, Johnny Tremain, aged fourteen, is an apprentice to a Boston silversmith. In time he becomes a dispatch rider for the committee of public safety. He meets Otis, Hancock and Paul Revere and plays his part in the early days of the Revolution. "The designation of Johnny's story as a novel for young and old is an apt one and should not be allowed to scare off either. It is a book that will catch and hold the attention of anyone who likes a good story." - Springfield Republican.

Ford, Paul L. *Janice Meredith.* N.Y., Dodd, Mead, reprint of 1899 edition. $4.95. Also published in paperback by Airmont, $.95.
A best seller when first published. The author was a fine story teller and an accurate historian. The heroine, daughter of a Tory in the Province of New Jersey in 1774, encounters a mysterious and handsome bond servant who turns out to be Col. John Brereton of the Continental Army. They eventually marry.

Kantor, MacKinlay. *Valley Forge.* N.Y., M. Evans & Co., 1975. $8.95.
The story revolves around various individuals, and in particular G. Washington, who lived through some of the bitterest days of the Revolution. PW called it "poetic, moving and memorable."

Kennedy, John P. *Horse-shoe Robinson.* N.Y., Hafner, 1962. $3.95 pb.
First published in 1835. An historical romance of the South in the period of the Revolution. The hero and heroine favor the Revolution; the girl's father is a Tory. A very popular novel during the 19th century.

Kent, Alexander. *The Sloop of War.* N.Y., G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1972. $6.95. Also published in paperback by Berkley, $1.25.
The year is 1778. Richard Bolitho, captain of the new sloop of war, HMS Sparrow, and his crew escort transports, rescue stranded British troops, and fight enemy frigates along America's Atlantic coast. "Painstakingly researched" ... with a "taut story line and strong, well-rounded characters" - PW.

Lancaster, Bruce. *The Big Knives.* Boston, Little Brown, 1964. $7.95. Also published in paperback by Popular Library, $.75.
Markham Cape is trying to get back from New Orleans to Boston in 1778, when he meets George Rogers Clark, who is winning Illinois from the British and the Indians with a couple of hundred fighting men. "Lively action, vivid characterization, and solid background." - Booklist.

Lancaster, Bruce. *The Secret Road.* Boston, Little Brown, 1952. $7.95. Also published in paperback by Popular Library, $.75.
Deals with the activities of General Washington's secret service on and around Long Island Sound in the year 1780.

Mason, F. Van Wyck. *Wild Horizon.* N.Y., Popular Library, 1971. $.95 pb.
First published in 1960. Tells of one year in the embattled life of American patriot settlers in the mountains of Middle Tennessee. The story culminates in the American victory of King's Mountain, October, 1780.

Page, Elizabeth. *The Tree of Liberty.* N.Y., Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1939. $7.50.
A long historical novel which follows the lives and adventures of Matthew Howard and his family, from 1754 to 1806, and from the eastern seaboard to the western plains frontier. "An immense amount of research is skillfully concealed in the narrative... and the story itself--clear, straight-forward, skillfully contrived and gracefully told, has a vitality that sustains it to the end." - N.Y. Times.

Paretti, Sandra. *The Drums of Winter.* N.Y., M. Evans, 1974. $7.95. Also published in paperback by NAL, $1.95.
This novel begins in Germany in 1775, and ends in Trenton, New Jersey, with Washington's surprise attack on the Hessian encampment on Christmas Day, 1776. Interesting portrayal of the Hessian mercenaries who would have preferred to stay at home. Good popular romantic novel.

Rayner, William. *The World Turned Upside Down.* N.Y., William Morrow, 1970. $5.95.
A British force is ambushed by rebels deep in the Virginia wilderness in 1781 - the only survivor is Major James Blackford. The novel tells of his odyssey through the American frontier as he attempts to reach British lines. Pursued by the rebels, he stains his skin and passes as a slave. Blackford finds it hard to reconcile the Americans' desire for freedom and liberty with their total willingness to enslave black men.

Roberts, Kenneth. *Arundel; a chronicle of the province of Maine and of the secret expedition led by Benedict Arnold against Quebec.* Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1933. $5.95. Also published in paperback by Fawcett World, $1.50.
The story is set in Southern Maine. Steven Nason, the hero, goes with his friend Benedict Arnold on a hazardous expedition against Quebec. "As a full-blooded, human, heroic chronicle of gallant adventure,...and as a fascinating story, this is a book of special importance." - Christian Science Monitor.

-------. *Oliver Wiswell.* Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1940. $7.95. Also published in paperback by Fawcett World, $1.75.
Tells of the Revolution as experienced by a Tory. Every effort is made to present the cause of the Tories in a favorable light, that of the patriots unfavorably. "In it the bitterness of a horrible civil war is powerfully and dramatically brought back to life." - N.Y. Times Book Review.

-------. *Rabble in Arms.* Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1947. $6.95. Also published in paperback by Fawcett World, $1.50.
This sequel to *Arundel* continues the narrative describing the fortunes of the men from Arundel and Colonel Benedict Arnold's role in the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Simms, William G. *The Forayers; or, the raid of the dog-days.* N.Y., AMS Press, 1970, reprint of 1885 edition. $10.00.
The story of Willie Sinclair, a rebel officer, and son of an ardent Tory. "Still one of the most readable stories of adventure in the history of the American novel." - Alexander Cowie, quoted in The Reader's Encyclopedia of American Literature.

Simms, William G. *The Scout; or, the black riders of Congaree.* Ridgewood, N.J., Gregg Press, 1968. $11.50.
Reprint of the 1854 edition of the work first published in 1841 under the title: *The Kinsmen.* A novel set against the background of the Revolution. It tells of an episode in the life of a family--the struggle of two half-brothers in war and love.

Stone, Irving. *Those Who Love.* Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1965. Also published in paperback by NAL, $1.75.
A biographical novel about Abigail and John Adams.

Turnbull, Agnes S. *Day Must Dawn.* N.Y., Macmillan, 1942. $6.95. Also published in paperback by Avon, $1.25.
Story of the pioneer experiences of a Scotch-Irish family in the back country of Western Pennsylvania, against the background of the Revolutionary War.

Vidal, Gore. *Burr.* N.Y., Random House, 1973. $8.95. Also published in paperback by Bantam Books, $1.95.
This novel, in the form of a memoir, is concerned with the events of the Revolution and the early days of the Republic. "It is told in terms of Aaron Burr's purported own recollections of his stormy past, the duel with Hamilton, treason trial and conflict with Thomas Jefferson, his two marriages, and above all, in terms of his inner integrity." - PW.

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Compiled by Anne Roughton, BARC, 9/17 & 18/75